UBLISHED THURSDAY MORNING. By RUSSELL EATON, ffice over Granite Bank, Water St., Augusta.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

Terms.-One dollar and seventy-five cents per annum if paid in advance; two dollars, if paid within the year; two dollars and fifty cents, if payment is delayed beyon the year. W Single copies, four cents. (C) Any person who will obtain six good subscribers shall be entitled to a seventh copy for one year. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

D. DUDLEY, Aroustook.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS. JOSEPH S. PAGE, TRAVELING AGENT. CYRUS BISHOP, Winthrop. J. E. ROLFE, Rumford. THOS. FRYE, Vassalboro'. WM. PERCIVAL, S. China M. HATCH, W. Wat'lle. J. BLAKE, North Turner. FARRINGTON, Lovell. TRUE & HAYWARD, D. DUDLEY, Aroostook.
M. MITCHELL, E. Dover.
D. G. ROBINSON, N. Vass.
H. B. STOYLE, Farmington

M. S. FRENCH, Dexter.
SAN'L ADAMS, Bowdoin.
D. INGHAM, Farmington.



Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man.

TRANSPIRATION OF WATER FROM PLANTS. would require a large volume. We are, how- creditable to the head and heart. ever, reminded by some of his remarks, of the great quantity of water that is transpired from rification of water.

water in springs or streams, that is perfectly heath covered mountains, are being converted pure. It contains many of the salts, or some of into plantations of trees for the latter purpose. the metals in solution. It combines with gases, The old Duke of Athol, planted, on his estate in and holds them, dissolved, as it were. Of car- Perthshire, no less than fifteen thousand, five bonic gas it will absorb its bulk or volume, and hundred and ninety-seven acres, containing twenof ammoniacal gas it will absorb seventy-eight ty-seven millions, four hundred and thirty-one times its volume-for instance, a gallon of water thousand, six hundred trees. One of his sucwill swallow up seventy-eight gallons of ammo- cessors, encouraged by the wonderful success of piacal gas. These salts and these gases are all this patriotic experiment, planted six thousand useful to plants; and they cannot be obtained by five hundred acres of mountain land solely with the plant except by being held in solution in wa- German Larches. The land, previous to plantter and taken up in this state. They are then ing, was rented for twenty-two cents yearly per converted into the substance of the plant by the statute acre, but is now valued at the enormous peculiar organization and operation, and the sur- sum of thirty-two millions, five hundred thousplus water thrown off by the leaves, &c.

Dr. Hales, in his work on vegetable physiology, gives many interesting experiments respect- ing, there is still an abundance of fuel, and ing the amount of water thrown off by some where but a limited few possess the advantages plants-for instance, a cabbage, during its growth requisite for extended operations of this sort, we in summer, will throw out, in the form of insen- do not expect to see the planting of trees for fuel sible vapor, half its weight of water. A sun- carried to great extent; but we do hope that flower, not more than three feet high, threw off more attention will be accorded to the subject in a day, two pounds of water. Dr. Woodward than it has thus far elicited, and that plantations also found that a sprig of mint that weighed but of valuable trees for fuel and mechanical pur-27 grains, sent forth 2543 grains of water in 77 poses, as well as for fruit, will yet arise to adorn days, or little more than 33 grains per day. A and beautify the land. Wherever there is a vasprig of nightshade, weighing 49 grains, threw cant spot, by the road sides or in the farm yard, off 3700 grains in the same time, which is more let it be occupied by trees. than 48 grains per day.

quantity of water is evolved from an acre of land ance presented by the hamlets and villages. that contains a given quantity of plants.

lates some experiments on the subject, that are or elms. interesting. He ascertained how much water passed off from a single leaf of a rock maple lin a day. He then cut the tree down, and carefully collected and counted the leaves, and he found that this tree, which was eight inches and a half ral chemist to vary much, both as respects quanthrough, transpired 339,000 grains of water in 12 hours. A pint of water weighs one pound, or 7000 grains, and hence every acre of land which contained six hundred and forty such trees upon it, which is four on a square rod, will throw off three thousand eight hundred and seventyfive gallons of water in twelve hours.

This is during the natural operation of the is so disastrous to agricultural operations? Water seems to be to vegetation what blood is to the animal race, and although its circulation and more than one quarter, or twenty-five per cent. operation is not analogous, yet is as indispensable to the life of the plants.

A full knowledge of all the uses of water in agriculture, would be exceedingly valuable to every tiller of the soil, for then he would be able tural writer in remarking upon this subject, says: to manage to the best advantage, and to make use of this invigorating fluid in the most profita-

GOOD USE OF THE SEEDS OF ROMAN WORMWOOD.

The Roman wormwood-ragweed, or as some little use to the farmer. It will, however, find older, and better manured. its way in many places, about fences, on waste grounds, and on the margin of streams that are overflowed in the spring and left dry in the summer. If you should be troubled in this way, and taste. On the margin of a stream near by, a usually put a small quantity of lime in the holespreading much more.

ber last. Can any body as far North beat this?

varieties of this grain are known to exist. Yet of camesl' dung, mud, and straw—the fuel used it is a factitious production, and indebted for its by the Egyptians, where the muriate is largely present excellency wholly to the power of culti- manufactured, and forwarded to the European





A Samily Paper; Devoted to Agriculture, Mechanic Arts, Gen eral Intelligence, &c.

AUGUSTA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1846.

VOL. XIV.

PLANTING TREES.

Many object to planting trees because, for sooth, the benefit of their labors can be enjoyed only by posterity. A very good story is told of an aged man who was engaged in transplanting ome trees, and who was interrupted in his noble nd philanthropic labor by a passer-by, with the nterrogation-"Why do you plant who cannot partake of the fruit?" The old man raised himself slowly, and gazing for a while on the querist, replied-"Others planted trees for me before I A very interesting writer has published several was born: I have enjoyed the blessing, and parnumbers in the Saturday Courier, under the taken of the fruit of their labors, and I now head of Scientific Agriculture. His 12th number plant that others may enjoy the blessing of mine, is on the use of water in agriculture. A full de- and that the moral of gratitude may exist when velopment of every use of water in agriculture, I am dead and gone." Such sentiments are alike

There are many regions on almost every farm which, from their natural roughness and sterility, plants when in a flourist condition. Indeed, are susceptible of profitable improvement in no plants seem to be a sort of laboratory for the pu- other way than by devoting them to the production of trees either for fruit or fuel. In Eng-We suppose that it is impossible to find any land, Scotland and Wales, the lofty, barren and and dollars!

In this country, where, comparatively speak-

Travel through some of the older districts of A little calculation will prove what an immense New England, and witness the beautiful appearwhere every edifice has its surrounding grove, Williams, in his "History of Vermont," re- and every street its collonades of maples, oaks,

THE ORGANIC PART OF SOILS.

That portion of the common earth usually denominated organic, is found by the agricultutity and quality, in different soils. In those of a peaty conformation or character, it exists in great abundance, and the same remark applies not unfrequently with like correctness to lands that have been long cultivated and strengthened by frequent and copious applications of invigorating manures. Some of the most productive soils that have been chemically examined, have growth of the trees. Is it any wonder that drouth yielded from ten to twenty per cent of organic matters, and under the most favorable circumstances, it has rarely amounted, in the richest, to

Some of the most productive wheat fields in Great Britain, have been found to contain no more than nine or ten parts of purely organic matter in the hundred. A distinguished agricul-

"Oats and rye will grow in a soil containing only one and a half per cent; and barley when only two or three parts per cent are present. In very old pasture lands, and in gardens, vegetable (organic) matter occasionally accumulates so as to be injurious, and overload the upper soil."

This contingency, however, is one that need call it, bitter weed, (Ambrosia Elatior, of bota- not be dreaded in this country, though it may nists,) all know is a troublesome weed, and of sometimes happen in others where the soil is

LIME IN PLANTING TREES.

Many object to planting trees either for ornament or use, in consequence of the numerons have not the time and means of extirpating them, failures they experience. This, however, it turn your sheep among them in the fall, and they should be recollected, is not a necessary result. will feast on the seeds with great relish. We With proper care there is no more difficulty in had a large growth of this weed on the site of transplanting than in planting or propagating an old brick yard. In October we noticed the from the seed or germ. In setting trees, we sheep very busy among them, and on going to have ever found that they do best when taken them, found that they were eating the seeds very up in the fall, about the time the leaves drop. greedily. On taking some of these seeds, and Fruit and forest trees, shrubs and perennial crushing them with our teeth, we found them full plants of all descriptions, may, at this season, be of meal, (farina,) and rather pleasant to the removed with perfect success. In setting, we flock of domestic ducks were very busily engag- about half a peck to a tree, mixing it thoroughly ed in gathering what they could reach of the with the mold, in order that it may be easily acsame seed. Now, we would not recommend the cessible to the roots, which ramify in every dicultivating this seed any at all; yet if you should rection in quest of food. An English publication by chance have a crop of it on your premises says that an extensive plantation of trees has that you can't destroy in the summer, turn your been formed within a few years, without the loss sheep and your ducks among it in the fall. They of a single tree, and this has been effected simwill gather most of the seed, and prevent its ply by putting a small quantity of lime in the hole before depositing the tree. Four bushels are said to be amply sufficient for an acre. The FALL STRAWBERRIES. Many of our exchange effect of the lime is "to push on the growth of es "out West," have been telling of wonderful the plant in the first precarious state." There second crops of flowers and fruits, and of course seems to have existed, at first, an apprehension We must say our say. Well, then, hear this. that liming the plant would force it on prema-Ripe strawberries were picked in the field of Mr. turely, but this apprehension experience has Benjamin Joy of Winthrop, on the 5th of Octo- demonstrated to have been perfectly groundless.

WHEAT. Upwards of one hundred and fifty MURIATE OF AMMONIA is obtained from ashes markets. With the Egyptians it constitutes an

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

We have been pleased with the following corespondence, because it evinces a desire on one To market now the full grown apple brings; part to encourage the boys, and on the other a The different sorts, in different sacks he binds, willingness to exertion and perseverance in im- Whose open mouths reveal the various kinds. provement

It will be recollected that the trustees of the Select those apples with a ruddy skin, Kennebec Co. Ag. Society offered a premium The pearmain called, whose pulp is hard within; for competitors among boys not over sixteen Eschew the mealy or the mellow kind, years of age, in ploughing. For some reason or And those with tough, unpalatable rind. other only one lad offered himself on the ground, With careful hand and towel clean, you clear and, as there was no others, he was told to take his stand among the men, and "go a-head." He ploughed with a span of horses, holding the And place them upright in a shallow dish, plough and driving the horses himself, and so Or earthen plate or pan,-just as you wish; well did he perform his part that the adjudging And in the bottom of each dish you pour committee gave him the second premium.

We hope that we shall see a whole troop of And cuts of lemon, both the pulp and rind, boys enter the lists another year as competitors A great improvement to the dish you'll find. for the Society's premiums. [Editor.

> [COPY.] MAINE FARMER OFFICE, ?

October 16, 1846. 5 MASTER L. STURGIS: I witnessed with much densure and satisfaction your performance at And takes the sugar, too, where'er it goes. the late Ploughing Match of the Kennebec Co. The bursting fruit is pleasant to the sight, Ag. Society, in Vassalboro'. The skill and The taste delicious, epicures invite. [Neal's Gaz. activity which you there manifested, prove that you have not been an idle boy, but have improved yourself in the noble and useful art of ploughing; an art which may be truly considered the foundation of good agriculture. As a testinony of my regard, and an earnest of my hopes hand by assiduous application in acquiring and mar practicing the great principles of productive science, I beg leave to present to you the plough which you held on that occasion, and with which you won the premium so justly awarded to you by the Society's committee, being Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's Eagle Self-sharpening Plough No. 3. In presenting it allow me also to suggest the importance of firmly establishing, in early life, habits of industry, perseverance, and deision, ever remembering that

"He who by the plough would thrive, Himself must either hold or drive." With sentiments of esteem, I am yours, &c.,

[REPLY.] VASSALBORO', Oct. 24, 1846. MR. RUSSELL EATON: Sir-Please accept by sincere thanks for the token of approbation But the soluble silica is immense. and esteem which I received from you on the my mind's eye will wander to him who presented ment in the agricultural arts. It shall ever be my endeavor henceforth to meet the approbation of the wise and good, by habits of industry and perseverance—by trying to practice decision of character, and amiable conduct. In regard to your rhyme, allow me to say that I suppose it would be a labor-saving machine that would both hold and drive, when it could be done to advantage. Thank you for your kind wishes and estimable advice. May health and prosperity attend you through many a long year, and

With respect, your humble serv't, LLEWELLYN STURGIS.

call the process of making bacon.

Irishman said.

Every body knows how to make bacon, and in the last Farmer's Cabinet remarks that "to cure hams thoroughly, so as to have them suffithem the real Jersey flavor, is a delicate operation, and requires a nice hand. The following plied. recipe is a good one, and may be relied upon for making a first rate ham. To 80 lbs, of hams, take four ounces of brown sugar, three ounces may be hung up to smoke."

will bear an egg endways should be applied.

Cultivator, contains a long and interesting ac- another year, others in ten years. count of the Show and Fair of the "Provincial Agricultural Association for Upper Canada." enthusiastic speeches were made at the dinner. to a large assemblage, by Hon. Adam Ferguson, who zealcusly argued in favor of the soil, climate, and advantages of the Province. Go ahead, Canadians. Improved agriculture on your side of the bedge, instead of impoverishing will fertilize our side too.

alled St. John's bread tree, is indigenuous in oaks, and is prolific of excellent fruit.

Brass clocks are now manufactured by steam in New York! One firm employs twenty-five with for earth from one cubic foot of soil, while men, and complete in one day one hundred clocks every other cubic foot in the field may differ

TO BAKE APPLES.

Delicious fruit! when baked or nicely stew'd. Then with the "corer" pierce them through and throu (In lieu of which a common knife will do) A cup of water, largely sugared o'er: Now cram the cavity by cutting corer caused, (To tell this secret 'till the last I've paused) With sugar and with butter equal shares. Which place within the hole in separate layers. The oven now the dish prepared receives; The genial heat, a dark brown color gives; The butter melting, through the apple flows,

ANALYSIS OF PEAT ASHES.

GIESSEN, July 27, 1846. Mr. Tucker-I send you below a peat ash analysis, which I recently made at the request of Baron Von Liebig. This ash is sold extensively that you will continue to improve both head and at Opladen, and enjoys a high reputation as a

opiacen, and enjoys a mgu	reputation as
nure:	
Peroxide of iron,	7.84
·Alumina,	9.73
Lime,	4.58
Magnesia,	0.29
Potash,	2.45
Chloride of potassium,	0.36
Sulphuric acid,	3.58
Soluble silica,	21.24
Sand and traces of coal,	51.15
	101.22
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

A glance at its constitution, and a recollection of the doctrines of the Giessen Professor, will at once explain its utility. The alumina is ture of the seeds of the grasses and weeds, and doubtless due to the soil gathered up with the to accomplish this object, I observed one of the been expected in the ashes of plants where seeds are invisible and which form no part of the food of animals or birds. The potash and gypsum, sulphuric acid and lime, are in good proportion.

When it is remembered that the stalks of 16th inst. I shall ever look upon it with much grasses and grain need silica in order to their pleasure and gratification, and, as I look upon it, strength-in order to their standing erect-and how much of grain that would otherwise be an it as a token of the interest he takes in improve- excellent crop, is lost because of its want of support when the head should be developing, it will readily be seen how such an ash may be valued as a manure.

A friend of mine, assistant to Prof. Will, has been employed by a Prussian agricultural society to analyze six varieties of soil-for each of which he is to receive 30 florins, or \$72 for the whole. The labor will occupy him some three or four months, and in the end will be scarcely of any value whatever to those who employ him. Not because his work will be indifferently performed -for he is an excellent chemist-but because it may every one of them be a leap year, as the would be unjust in the next year to base farming labor upon the analysis of soils gathered last

His method is the tollowing: He makes a combustion in oxide of copper, and another in soda-lime, to determine the organic matters and This is the season for "curing hams," as some ammonia. Treating the whole with water he analyses the soluble products. Then with nitric acid he analyses what is soluble therein, and but very few succeed in making that which is then melting with baryta, he determines the good. A writer, over the signature of "H. M.," absolute amount of potash and soda. To one familiar with the conditions of the problem, it will be seen that anything short of the course he ciently salt to keep, and not too salt, and to give has proposed to himself, would leave questions unanswered to which chemistry might have re-

A soil is composed, exclusively of the decayed organic substances, of the rock crust of the earth, more or less pulverized. This crust was originally granite, or hypersthene, or basalt, or of saltpetre, and one pint of fine salt; pulverize trap, or some other unstratified, or mixtures of and mix them thoroughly; rub the hams well all two or more of these rocks. The sedimentary over, particularly on the flesh side, and lay them rocks are fragments of previously formed masses on boards for 36 or 48 hours; then pack them in of greater or less fineness, and containing more casks, adding two quarts of fine salt to every 80 or less remains of organic forms. A mixture of bs. of hams. In fifteen or eighteen days they both with mouldering animal and vegetable matter makes the arable land of our fields. The The same writer says-six lbs. of fine salt, inorganic materials are every day becoming finer our ounces of saltpetre, one and a quarter lbs. and finer. Cold and heat, moisture and dryness, of brown sugar, make a good proportion for 100 carbonated water, animal and vegetable life, and lbs. of beef. In twenty-four hours a pickle that other instrumentalities are combining to reduce the larger to lesser masses; of these there are PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURE IN UPPER CANA- solved—others that will reach this condition in DA. The last number of the British American the coming fall, others that will be soluble in

Of these pure water will dissolve some-the carbonates of soda and potash, and the salts of It must have been an interesting time to the peo- ammonia: carbonated water others-the phosple of that growing and fertile country. Many phates of the alkalies and alkaline earths: muriatic acid still more—the other compounds of and an address on the second day was delivered lime or magnesia, the alumina, the iron, and some of the silicates: nitric acid still more; and melting with baryta will bring all the silicates into a soluble state. Only those portions soluble in carbonated water are immediately available for crops. Those soluble in muriatic acid and not soluble in carbonated water, may become available next year; and portions of those now THE CAROS TREE. This tree, sometimes requiring to be melted with baryta in order to their solubility will ultimately become finer and Cyprus. It is the Ceratonia Selique of Linneus, finer, and at last soluble in muriatic acid, and and attains the size and altitude of our largest then in carbonated water—that is to say, more or less-for some of these compounds resist the agencies that ordinarily act upon rock masses.

Now all this laborious process is gone through first introduced into England in 1608. It is now extensively cultivated throughout Europe, and is one of the most desirable plants known.

To Strengthen Vinegar. Suffer it to be into a heavy press, and after a few twistings, not what it may be a short time hence. The comes of highly finished wheels, is one of the most desirable plants known.

A Customer from it; and it reveals only the present condition, not what it may be a short time hence. The into a heavy press, and after a few twistings, not what it may be a short time hence. The comes of flour yesterday were upwards of two into a heavy press, and after a few twistings, not what it may be a short time hence. The comes out in the shape of highly finished wheels, at the rate of 60 per minute.

A Customer from it; and it reveals only the present condition, not what it may be a short time hence. The into a heavy press, and after a few twistings, not what it may be a short time hence. The comes out in the shape of highly finished wheels, at the rate of 60 per minute.

NO. 50.

their irregular angles, and other ingredients will be presented, while those now soluble will have been taken up by plants or washed away by rains. Again, the most important ingredients are usually in the least proportion—the potash or soda-the gypsum-the phosphates and the soluble silica-constitute usually but a fraction compared with the sand, alumina, and iron; and the former are frequently present in sufficient quantity for the full development of vegetables without their having been recognized. Soils of West India cane plantations have been analyzed in Great Britain without potash being found in them-though this ingredient is present in the ashes of the cane plant.

What shall be done then to learn the capacities of a soil? Liebig has proposed to observe the weeds or plants which naturally grow there, and finding those which flourish and come to maturity-examine the table of ash analysescomparing this table with that of a wheat, or oat, or corn, or barley analysis-straw and grain-some idea of its capacity may be justly

This idea makes the subject too simple to be received for a time. Still it will gain ground, as has the view of the essential importance of mineral manures, until some of the most earnest wishes of this laborious chemist are realized to the agriculturist and the world.

Respectfully yours, E. N. Horsford. [Albany Cultivator.

CULTIVATION OF ORCHARD GRASS.

MESSRS. EDITORS :- In a late journey through part of Pennsylvania, I observed that the stock farmers, are cultivating orchard grass in preference to every other, as it affords perpetual pasture for their cattle, and sheep, which thrive well upon it, although it is accounted coarse herbage. Many of those so engaged make considerable profit by the sale of seed, which when very clean and pure, sells readily at high prices. The mode of cutting the seed is, to cradle off the top of the crop, letting the bulk of the hav stand to be mown sometime after, when fresh roots have sprung from the roots, the whole then making good winter fodder. But it is of great importance to obtain the seed pure and clean from an admixprofitable crop, who goes the right way to work it, plowing his land four times after oats, before he sows his wheat, with which crop he seeds his grass; remarking, however, that he considers such a system of pulverization, injurious, rather than otherwise to the wheat crop; forcing forward, a too rapid autumnal growth-no doubt a very just conjecture.

Immediately after oat harvest, he turns in the stubble, and harrows the ground, when millions of weeds make their appearance. Upon these he carries abroad his dung, and turns all in, harrowing again for another crop of weeds, which, as soon as well up, are again turned under, the dung then coming on the top, is well barrowed and mixed with the soil, and left for another growth of weeds, when the whole is sown and ploughed under by a very shallow furrow. Admirable management this, and applicable to many other crops, by which a farm could be kept clean at comparatively little cost or labor; the system being recommended in one of our Agricultural publications, where it is termed, "a plan for the cultivation of weeds," which is the main difference between the old and the new husbandry, the one preventing them from growing, the other, encouraging their growth that they may be extirpated by the plough-a system, calculated to make a difference of a profit or loss on a farm. On such a clean and well pulverized soil as above described, the orchard grass-seed is sown, with the fairest prospect of complete success, and substantial profit; the beauty of the sample of the seed thus raised insuring its best recommendation in the market. [Boston Cultivator.

WINE MAKING. At a late conversation of the New York Farm-

er's Club, "Mr. Hall remarked that, that he had some experience both in raising grapes and in making wine; and that he had personally examined the vineyards in Europe, and the caves or cellars there, which are indispensable for the manufacture of good wines. He said that wine is made with as much facility, nearly, as cider. Before the "must" or expressed juice of the grape undergoes its first fermentation, it may vary in its specific gravity according to the kind of wine into which it is to be made. That of the best white wines of France and Spain bas a specific gravity of 1.083, which is determined by an instrument known under the names of hudrometer, aerometer, saccharometer, &c. If the spe cific gravity of the must is below this point, it is increased by addition of sugar. By this means, good wines can be made from the juice of unripe grapes. While the must is undergoing the first fermentation in the vats, a scum or froth rises to the surface, in a similar manner as the pomace and other impurities do in the "working" of cider, which is skimmed off. When it becomes clear it is put into casks, and kept in a cellar or cave of a temperature of about 60° F., where a second fermentation takes place, and where the wines are finally prepared and kept for use, or for exportation. In the manufacture of wines, he said, the addition of alcohol is unnecessary, and contrary to the prevailing opinion, it will keep and bear transportation as well without it as with it. While in Spain, he ascertained that most of the wines of domestic consumption, as well as those exported to the West Indies and other colonies, for the use of the Spaniards, were made without the addition of brandy; whereas, all the strong wines shipped to Great Britain and the United States, contained at least 25 per cent. When the makers of wine for export to England or to this country were asked by him why they put brandy in it, the answer was, You English have hot mouths, and we must gratify them."

caped the rot; and are generally sound; being more matured when the blight struck them; although such pieces do not yield half the number of bushels to the acre, as was anticipated before From enquiry and observation, I am satisfied the crop in Madison this year will not average over 40 bushels to the acre, fit for market. The aggregate amount of potatoes produced in this own in favorable seasons, may be set down at 75,000 bushels. I cannot tell the amount proluced this year, but probably not twenty thousand pushels; although a greater number of acres were planted than ever was known before. Many of our young men are engaged in the pota-

POTATO CROP-BLIGHT-MANURING &C.

never saffored much by the potato rot, until this year. For two years previous, the blight has

done injury to some extent, by killing the crop

prematurely, but owing to the drought which

prevailed here, two seasons previous to this, the

rot did not follow the blight. Thus while other sections of the country have suffered severely by

the rot-we have been gainers, in consequence of higher prices. But this year we suffer in

common with many other parts of the country. The loss to this town will be very great, on ac-

count of the great labor and expense bestowed

on the potato crop, to the exclusion of other crops. It is emphatically our principal crop. Much

more profit was realized last year both by farm-

ers and "coasters," than in any previous year,

This year some pieces which were very highly

manured, and looked most promising for a great

crop, (as did the crop generally before the blight)

will not afford ten bushels to the acre fit for mar-

ket. In some pieces, 1-4 are decayed, some 1-2

and others 8-4, and some are not worth digging.

But the greatest damage has been done by the

blight, which was very general throughout this

region, on all soils, and in all the different kinds

of potatoes; entirely killing the vines, as early

as July, stopping all further growth of tubers,

when they had but just commenced growing.

l'hose planted early, on dry, sandy soils, have es-

owing to the advanced prices, although on account of the drought there was a small crop.

MESSES. EDITORS:-In this town we have

to trade, and may be ranked with the most enterprising class in New England. They range through the potato country, from Maine to New York, for speculation. Last year their harvest of profits was very good. It is reported that Madison people have some years sold at least one fourth part of all the potatoes which were sold in New York market. It is said that one young man had twenty thousand dollars invested n the potato trade last year, much of it was carried to Maine, and realized a profit of some four or five thousand dollars. Seven men were from this town to Maine, this year, (at early digging,) to buy up all the potatoes which could be bought through the State. Farmers in this section, generally hold their potatoes higher this year, than the market will yet warrant-therefore speculators cannot buy them.

Manuring. Perhaps some may wish to know how we manure our crop. There are in this town twenty-one seins, built, kept in repair, and managed with upwards of one hundred men, on purpose to catch fish for manure-(White fish, here called, Bony fish in some places,) these seins will probably average from 500, to 700,000 each, this season-one sein has caught 1,400,000, calling the average 600,000-and the value one dollar per thousand, (there is frequently a great demand for them at \$1,50 per thousand,) and we have twelve thousand six hundred dollars' worth of manure in fish alone-this added to all the barn yard, stable, muck, hog pen, and seaweed manure, would swell the sum to more than forty thousand dollars yearly. Farmers frequently put on 20 dollars' worth of yard manure, and 12 dollars worth of fish to the acre, this with the expense of carting, will amount to at least \$37! Thirty seven dollars' to an acre for manure! And the potato crop lost! But it is of no use to despair, for our potatoes may not rot another year. If they do, we must raise something

Several things may be laid down as facts, with regard to the potato crop in this section, based on experience and observation.

Firstly. The rot does not always, on all soils. follow the blight.

Secondly. In any section of country where drought prevails, while the tubers are growing, and after the blight, the potatoes will not rot

to much extent. Thirdly. The rot will be greatest on soils retentive of moisture; and greatest in those sections of country where there is the greatest amount of wet and heat, both before and after

Fourthly. Potatoes planted early on light, dry soils, will escape the rot, if any do.

Fifthly. Potatoes planted on soils very highly manured, (causing a very rapid growth, in a wet and hot season,) will be a greater proportion of of them "diseased," (soil and time of planting being similar,) than on soils highly manured, (provided the blight continues.) N. Down.

Madison, Ct., October, 1846.

HINTS TO FARMERS. The farmer's life is shunned by many because it seems one of mindless drudgery. It ought not to be so. If our farmers would study and reflect more, they might do less hard labor, and yet accomplish more in the course of a year. Ten hours' work in summer, and eight in winter, ought, with good management, to give any man a good living. He who works so hard that he cannot read or reflect after the labors of the day are over, because of fatigue, does not plan wisely. Let no man shun work when work should be done; delve, delve forever, is not the end of man's life. The farmer's evenings should be devoted to mental acquisition and rational enjoyment. To sip and tumble into bed is a hog's fashion, and highly injurious to health. But let a farmer have about him the choicest works of his own auxiliary avocations; let these form the subject of study and conversation at least two evenings in a week, while the newspaper, the newest and oldest volume, such have their allotted seasons. Two or three dollars contributed by each family in a neighborhood or school district, would go a great way in the purchase of standard books at modern prices. These are but hints which each reader will modify as his judgment shall suggest. I plead only for the essential thing of making home pleasant, and its hours of relaxation hours of instruction also, [H. Greely.

BUCKWHEAT FOR COLORING. The fresh blosoms and succulent stems of buckwheat have been applied in Europe to the purposes of dyeing wool, &c. The infusion, by the addition of preparations of bismuth and tin, produces a beautiful brown color. From the dried flower bundles, different shades of green are obtained. The Siberian species of wheat, in particular, yields a fine yellow, which, upon boiling the

The circumstances of society and situation in life are not wholly of his own seeking or forming, the circumstances of bodily strength and health are not always within his control, and yet amid all this concurrence of circumstances-of things and events, he struggles along, endeavoring to be-what? Why, to be happy. That is the very aim of every one, and yet so diversified are characters, sentiments and tastes, that people sometimes stop and enquire what happiness is-in what it consists.

Happiness must consist in a quiet, pleasurable, satisfied state of the mind. The condition of the mind makes or unmakes our happiness. Possession of riches may administer to our bodily comforts, and enable us to gratify our wishes, but they cannot ensure happiness. If you doubt this, go to the first rich man that you see and be will tell you better. You may find him weeping over the loss of a wife, a son or a daughter, whom all his wealth could not save. You may find him suffering with pain and sickness as severe as ever racked a poor man's body and which all his wealth cannot alleviate. We have often thought of the answer that a rich man once made to his poor neighbor. The poor man was murmuring and repining at his lot, and wishing that he had the riches of the other to make him happy. My friend, said the rich neighbor, would you take care of my property for your board and clothes? No sir, said he. Well, that's all I get for doing it.

He was right. It is true, he might occasionally feel a momentary gratification, of pride, in looking at his possessions, but in reality all he could get was his board and his clothes.

But to be quiet and satisfied in mind requires something deeper, and broader, and higher than any thing of merely an earthly nature. We are not going to preach, or to give a dull homily upon duties, or sinners or saints; but we are going to assert that the true elements of happiness are founded upon religious sentiments. By religious sentiments we do not mean sectarian sentiments-these have nothing more to do with it than the buttons on your coat-indeed, these sectarian notions are a source, oftentimes, of great unhappiness. But there are certain great principles which must be believed and firmly relied upon if man would be happy. In the words of a French writer-"He must be persuaded that his present life has relation to a never-ending future, and that an eternal providence watches over the universe, before he will abandon himself with a tranquil confidence to those irresistible influences by which he is borne along. He then marches to the future as he would confidelity in a dark path." This is the true foundation, though not always thought of, especially if health and prosperity continue to carry us along smoothly for a time. But when one or both of these fail, we are brought to see it, whether we are willing or not. It seems that misfortune is too often necessary to rub the scales from our eyes, and enable us to see where we are, and what we are, and to what we must apply to bring us to real happiness. We want something that will give the heart a shaking and rouse it up to a full gush of tender feeling and religious sentiment. The head is not always the right organ to appeal to. It is rather disputatious-has a good many "whys and wherefores" to propound, and is not always quiet and satisfied, even with answers that it cannot gainsay; but once get the heart enlisted aright, and happiness will

We like Chateaubriauds account of his conversion, whether he afterwards lived up to the true precepts of religion or not; but his religion began in the right place.

"My mother," said he, "after being thrown, at the age of seventy-two years, into a dungeon, where she saw a part of her children perish, expired at last upon a couch of straw, to which her miseries had consigned her. The remembrance of my errors infused great bitterness into her last days. In death she charged one of my sisters to recall me to that religion in which I had been reared. My sister transmitted me the last wish of my mother. When this letter reached me beyond the seas, my sister herself was no more. She had died from the consequences of her imprisonment. These two voices proceeding from the tomb, this death which served as the interpreter of the dead, deeply struck me. I did not yield, I admit, to great supernatural lights. My conviction proceeded from the heart. I wept and I believed."

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INVENTORS.

We find by the last number of the "Eureka," which is the Journal of this Association, that the first annual meeting took place in Mechanics' Hall, N. Y., on the 12th of October last.

James Renwick was chosen President. Vice Presidents were chosen from almost every State

Those for Maine were Amos Lindsey, of Canton, and Rufus Nichols, of Saco. Joseph P. Pinson, Jr., of New York, Recording Secretary; Geo. Gifford, N. Y., Corresponding Secretary; Charles St. John, N. Y., Treasurer; H. L. B. Lewis, N. Y., Librarian; Jacob Townsend, Benj. Rabbt, Selah Hill, Trustees; James Renwick, Joseph Curtis, Thos. B. Stilman, Keepers of Secret Archives.

This Association, if the plans proposed are well carried out, will be of immense advantage to inventors, and indeed to the community in general. An excellent address was delivered before them, by Geo. Gifford, Esq., which is published in the Eureka, and parts of which we hope to be able to publish hereafter.

INSENSIBILITY DURING SURGICAL OPERATIONS The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal of last week, relates some interesting cases of insensibility produced by inhaling an intoxicating vapor. During its operation, which continges for a few minutes, teeth may be extracted and very severe surgical operations performed without the patient realizing any pain. A patent has been taken out by Dr. Charles T. Jackson and Dr. Morton. It promises to be a valuble thing in the hands of skillful and re ble practitioners, my to sabada toorabih ,sel

Never purchase an article of dress except of the most stylish Merchandes des modes; you will then obtain a fashionable article, with the privilege of paying ten times its worth.

ARSENICAL SOAP.

FOR PRESERVING SKINS OF ANIMALS FOR MU-SEUMS. A friend wishes to know what is the best preparation for preserving the skins of birds and animals for Museums, Cabinets of natural history, &c. According to our experience, the Arsenical soap, made according to the following rule, is the hest.

Take Camphor, 5 ounces; Arsenic (white oxide) in powder, 2 pounds; white bar or castile soap, 2 pounds; Pearlash or carbonate of soda, 12 ounces; Lime in powder, 5 ounces. Cut the soap into small pieces, as thin as possible. Put them into a pot over a gentle fire, with very little water, taking care to stir it often with a

wooden spatula. When it is melted put in the pearlash and powdered lime. Take it off the fire, add the arsenic and triturate the whole gently. Lastly, put in the camphor, which must first be reduced to a powder in a mortar by the help of a few drops of spirit. Mix the whole well together. It should then be put into some vessel where it can be kept carefully and safe, as it is a virulent

When to be used, a piece may be taken and put into a cup or box, and by adding warm water a lather is prepared, which, after the skin is cleansed from flesh and fat may be applied with a brush all over it, (inside of the skin.) A layer of thin cotton batting may be then placed all over it, and the skin then turned and stuffed.

EXCELLENT STOCK FOR SALE. It will be seen by an advertisement in to-day's paper, that Lt. Wainwright, who, we are sorry to say, is about to leave the State, offers his stock for sale. There is no better stock in Maine, or even in New England. We are confident he will find no difficulty in disposing of them. Those who are desirous of obtaining the best of stock, wil have to be on hand in season.

THE EPHESIANS are said to have been unable to endure the reproach reflected upon them by the preeminence of any individual, and banished at once, and without compunction, the citizen who presumed to excel the generality of his countrymen. The Athenians also banished individuals from their republic when they had acquired sufficient popularity to endanger the freedom of the State. This institution was called the Ostracism, and the period of banishment was ten

VOLUNTEERS WANTED. By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Lt. R. A. Wainwright proposes to raise a volunteer company. Those who are desirous of enlisting for the campaign and are of the right mettle, cannot do better than enlist under the gentlemanly

APPOINTMENT. Col. James L. Child has been appointed Military Store Keeper, of the Kennebec U. S. Arsenal, in this place.

THE WILD PARSLEY. This plant was employed by the ancients to crown the victors at the Nemecan games, and was reputed to have sprung from the blood of Archemorus. It was also used, according to Pausanius, to ornament the tombs of the departed.

PRESERVING EGGS FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS. We find directions for preserving eggs, which were published nearly forty years ago. We give the substance of the rules as follows:

Take quick lime, 1 bushel, Bay salt, 32 ounces, Cream Tartar, 8 ounces, or a less quantity, preserving the proportions. Mix these together with as much water as will render the composition or mixture of that consistency that an egg put therein will swim, and its top appear just above the surface of the liquid, into which put and keep the eggs, which will preserve them

In addition to the above, it is recommended that a board or follower, made to fit the vessel in which the eggs are kept, be put on the top to keep them below the surface of the liquid.

THE BURGLARY—THIEVES ARRESTED. We last week noticed the breaking open of the store of C. B. Mudget of this town, on Wednesday night of last week, and the taking therefrom goods to the amount of some \$200. On Thursday efforts were made to discover the perpetrators of the bold act, but without avail. y morning, suspicions were entertained that rogue or rogues had made their way to Boston in the steamer Kennebec, which left here Thursday afternoon: and Mr. F. Lyford took passage in the Huntress to pursue them. In the ean time a sharp look-out was kept here, and a warrant issued to search the premises of certain beer shops in town, but no clue to the goods or rogues could be satisfactorily obtained. Saturday suspicion still rested on one Alexander M. Turner, a foreigner, who has for some time past been engaged with others in the beer business, on steamboat-whart, and his movements were nacrowly watched, and it was found he had communication with a Mr. Foss, a shoemaker, working with Mr. Torsey at Gardiner, and measures were taken to procure evidence for his arrest. Mr. Mudget, accompanied by Mr. H. C. Greenleaf, proceeded to Gardiner and procured a constable, Mr. Davis Gardiner, and commenced operations. Mr. Greenleaf proceeded to hold a "converse" with Foss, which he managed in true Yankee style, obtaining evidence from him, (under the supposition that Greenleaf was knowing to the whole affair, and engaged in it,) to warrant the arrest of Turner. After obtaining the information, and promising to see him again at 8 o'clock that evening, Mr. Greenleaf left him and reported progress to the sheriff, who immediately proceeded to Hallowell, and arrested Turner, was loud in his protestations of innocence. 8 o'clock Greenleaf again visited Foss, and in conversation held, completely pumped him of all the particulars concerning the stolen property, and made arrangements to take the goods from their hiding place and convey them to Brunswick for safe keeping, and promising to meet him again ou his return at 8 o'clock on the next Monday evening, and let him know of his success !- Foss was immediately arrested, and immediate search was made for the goods, which were found inge-niously concealed in Landers & Co's beer shop in this town, together with other goods taken at different times by the gang, amounting from 3 to \$500. Landers and H. M. Holt were then arrested and lodged in Augusta jail to await their trial. Monday afternoon, two more, Messrs. Torsey and Brigham of Gardiner were arrested. On Monday evening Mr. Lyford returned having in custody Mr. Charles Harvey, who con-

all connected in the nefarious business, exposed.
[Hallowell Gazette, A BROTHER'S DYING CARE. In the breast pocket of Mr. Charles French, who perished in the wreck of the Atlantic, was found the minia-ture of his only brother, Benjamin. It was a favorite and beautiful painting, executed in Lon-don; and to preserve this, whether he escaped or perished, Charles carefully wrapped it in a linen handkerchief, marked with his whole name, and placed it in the breast pocket of his coat, thus showing that some of his last thoughts were

sed guilt and implicates others; and it is prob-

able the whole affair will be brought to light, and

LOSS OF THE ATLANTIC.

The Traveller says: The following is as accurate a list of the passengers and crew of the At-lantic, as we have been able to collect, and is probably very nearly accurate:

Saved. Mr. Monroe, conductor on the Worcester, Norwich and Long Island Railroads, having charge of the train; Mr. Stetson, captain's assistant; Mr. Boyle, clerk of the boat; Capt. N. A. Allen, pilot; Charles Crandall, 2d do; Dennis Spellana, wheelman; Elias Kingston, first mate; R. W. Duncan, 2d do; John Keefer, steward; Eli Birdsell, 2d engineer; John L. Calc. 2d do; Charles Christian; Capt. Goo. W. John Keefer, steward; Eli Birdsell, 2d engineer; John J. Gale, 3d do; Charles Christian; Capt. Geo. W. Cullum, U. S. Engineers; Lieut. E. Maynard, U. S. N.; Lieut, C. S. Stewart, U. S. Eng.; Capt. Peter Hanna, Portland; Henry Van Wart, Birmingham, Eng.; Island, Mount Desert, Me., during a heavy gale Lieut, C. S. Stewart, U. S. Eng.; Capt. Peter Hanna, Portland; Henry Van Wart, Birmingham, Eng.; Nathaniel and Richard Atwood, of Mass.; C. C. Orr, Louisville, Ky.; Charles Cassedy. Philadelphia; Wm. Leverett, Plymouth, N. H.; Varnham Marsh, Haver-hill; Thomas Truesdell and Seabury Brewster, New York: Hiram Tarbox, Lisbon, Ct.; Joel R. Andrews and C. C. Comstock, New London; Francis Hirsch, Thomas Gooding, E. V. Booth, Robert Vine, Jacob Walton, Edward Madden, C. Peterson, James Wilson and Charles Partridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Calvin Houghton, Bridgeport Vt., and Theron E. Baldwin,

Lost. Capt. Dustan, of the Atlantic; Rev. Dr. Armstrong, Corresponding Secretary of the A. B. of dition, left the wreck in the care of some of the F. M.; Dr. Hassler, of the U. S. Navy; Lieut. A. H. islanders who promised to take care of what prop-Norton, 4th Infantry, U. S. Army; Messrs. A. F. Collamore, jr., J. M. Watson, C. French, O. Pitts, and Miss Mary Jordan, of Boston; Mr. Kimball and Mr. Burbank, of Brooklyn; John Walton, John, jr., Jane, James and Edward Walton, of West Newbury; G. W. Rogers, New London; W. B. Solace, of Bridgport. Vt.; Mr. Cunningham, of Boston; also, Mary Ann Hilton, Sarah Johnson and Sarah Ruby chamber-maids of the boat; John Gleason, porter, and Charles Riley, Thomas Gibney, John McFarland, Michael Dougherty, and Wm. Willet. Total, 27.

The following items we clip from the Bee, of the 30th ult.

We are informed by a peron who was a passenger on the Atlantic, that previous to leaving titute condition. Some clothing, which was New London, Capt. Dustan told the passengers that it would be dangerous to attempt reaching New York. A vote was taken by the passengers, and it was voted to proceed.

Mr. Stetson (Capt. Dustan's Assistant) attributes the loss of so much life to the fact that the intermediate place between the boat and the rocky shore was filled with loose timbers from the steamer Penobscot. The letter bag was not the wreck, and embarrassed those in the water, recovered. The North America had but little in their efforts to reach the shore, the undertow being so strong, and concentrating this mass of the hopes of saving something. One of the crew of timber into an almost solid body.

The coast was bold and rocky inside of a shelving reef; had she breached to, the other that the Islanders reported that all hands had way, so that her bow would have touched the perished. breakers, perhaps not a life would have been had mostly been thrown overboard, some time

Capt. Dustan has left a most lovely wife and five young children. The first tidings they had of their irreparable loss was the reception of his body at his own house.

Capt. Dustan lost his life by his indomitable courage. The last that was seen of him, he was standing on the upper deck, near the wheelhouse, giving directions. He was urged to come down, but he refused. It is supposed that when the upper deck went over, he went with it, and was dashed against the rocks, or struck the boat, as he has a large wound over the eye, and one near

the Board of Foreign Missions. He was a na- severely scalded, most of whom are expected tive of Mendon, New Jersey, and has left a wife to die. None were injured on the Sultana. and five children. During the gale, he proved The Maria was bound to Memphis, and it is himself a real Christian, by calling the passen-thought will be a total loss." gers together repeatedly for religious exercises. This dreadful disaster is said, of The boat was perfectly tight, and rode out the have been purely accidental. It occurred about

The Boston and Worcester Railroad Company, which had an interest in the Atlantic of about ed. loss by fire, and \$75,000 in case of loss by peril of the sea-all in New York.

The amount of money in charge of Adams & Co's express, is supposed to be about \$7000. ly accidental" collision occurred, and thirty hu-Mr. Gould placed Messrs. Adams' valise, the money, &c., in a barrel, to which was attached several life preservers, and it is hoped it will be saved by being washed on shore. A large amount of the freight has washed ashore, and will be saved in a damaged state.

We are truly in hopes that a rumor, the truth of which some circumstances seem to sanction, that there were wreckers and plunderers engaged in rifling the dead bodies, after the wreck, may prove false. It cannot be thought of with- would be safe. Both were extravagantly longout horror that there should be, at such time, and in such a scene, such ruthless villainy.

[This rumor is confirmed.] Mr. Boyle, the clerk of the boat, relates the

following incidents: "As soon as the works stopped, the Atlantic the boat kept drifting towards Fisher's Island. Thursday morning came, and the gale continued. ing the day repeated prayer meetings were held the whole time, as calm and self-possessed as if fidence to all on board.

Fisher's Island that it was quite certain she must lantic goes, I go with her!" strike the rocks before morning, unless the wind changed. Their only hope left was in a change Dustan cannot atone for the culpability of the

During the night the gale increased until about half past four o'clock on Friday morning, when into the families who have lost husbands, fathers all their hopes vanished. The boat struck the and brothers by this deplorable casualty. rocks about midships, and in two minutes was a

ter was about 18 feet. Many were swept among are taken? [Bee. the rocks and saved, while others were carried under the vessel by the waves and drowned."

Orlando Pitts and a Mr. French, of Boston the former, secretary of the Boylston Insurance Com. Advertiser says:

"These gentlemen took passage on board with a view of passing Thanksgiving day in this city; both, we have heard it said, being engaged to be married to young ladies here. It was not known here on Saturday that they were on board; but ed to New London with a view to the recovery of the body of the Rev. Mr. Armstrong. On his arrival there he was shown into an apartment where a number of the bodies were placed. He raised the sheet with which one was covered. What must have been his feelings in recognizing on the ghastly corpse before him the well known lineaments of his own brother!"

At the last accounts thirty-eight bodies had been recovered, and it was known that five more Mr. Leverett, of Plymouth, N. H., was on board, but saved himself with much difficulty. In a letter written to the New London Gazette,

"The next attempt [the second] brought me in shore, alone and in darkness. I rushed up upon his brother. The miniature, by being thus protected, escaped without being very materially injured; though the case was so soaked in water as to fall apart. This picture, with a penknife and a small key, were forwarded to Mr. French's friends yesterday. Nothing has yet been heard of his watch, purse or valise. [Trav.]

a man for dry clothes; he stripped off his jacke and gave it to me. May Heaven reward him. Above stairs another gave me a flannel shirt. got into bed and was partially warmed, when poor, battered body was brought up. Every bed was filled. I put on my wet clothes, and gave him my place. The people at the house did everything in their power to relieve us, but their means were small and our numbers and necessities great."

LOSS OF STEAMER NORTH AMERICA.

The steamer North America, Capt. Brown from W. S. W. and drifted to within half a mile of the shore, when she let go both anchors, the sea running very high, and the vessel straining very badly. She was soon waterlogged, when the cables were cut, and she went on shore on Thursday morning. A rope was run from the wreck to the shore, and the passengers and the crew, about sixty in number, were all saved, with the exception of a fireman, an Irishman, who slipped from the rope and sank. The passengers and crew, who were in an exhausted conerty might come ashore, for which purpose they built a fire upon the beach. The passengers then went up to the houses upon the island to warm and recruit themselves. Previous to leaving the steamer, Captain Brown had placed all the baggage of the passengers, together with the money, silver plate and other valuables belonging to the boat, in the cabin, aft, which was comparatively

On Friday morning, upon going down to the beach, they found that during their absence the cabin had been set on fire, and burnt to the water's edge. By this act they lost everything but one or two trunks, and are mostly in a very desknown to have been in the trunks of the passengers, was found on board a schooner at anchor there, said to be bound to New York, and claimed. To this, answer was made that if they could prove it was their property, it should be given up to them. Sixteen passengers and one of the crew arrived in this city this morning, in freight. Capt. Brown remains by the wreck, in of the N. A. reports that a schooner, name unknown, was ashore three miles from them, and

The Penobscot has on board fifteen of the crew saved. The vessel went to pieces immediately; within five minutes of her striking, nothing was left of her entire, but her engines. The freight

ANOTHER FATAL STEAMBOAT DISASTER. The New Orleans Commercial Times of the 23d, contains an account of a steamboat collision, which occured on the 21st inst., near Natches, which ccasioned the loss of twenty or thirty lives!

The boats which came in collision were the Sultana and Maria. The Comm. Times says: "The bow of the Sultana struck the Maria opposite her boilers, throwing them out of their places, and breaking the connecting pipe. This caused her to sink in about five minutes, the water coming up within some two feet of her cabin floor. It is believed that there were from twentyfive to thirty persons drowned, nearly all belong-The Rev. Mr. Armstrong was an agent of ing to the Maria. There were eighteen or twenty

gale of twenty-eight hours without leaking a two o'clock in the morning; although it may be drop; and when she struck, she went to pieces inferred from the brief account given by the Times, that it was not so dark as that the boats could not be seen in time to have guarded against the collision, if proper caution had been exercis-The pilot of the Sultana "imagined that \$100,000, were insured for \$30,000 in case of the Maria would pass him on the larboard side," and therefore kept on his way till, too late, he discovered that the pilot of the Maria had entertained a different fancy about it, and so a "pureman souls, more or less, were cast, without warning, into eternity. [Traveller.

> THE WRECK OF THE ATLANTIC. Much has been said upon the improper architecture of the "crack boats" upon the Sound, quite enough one would suppose to have induced the public to demand a change. It must have been evident to every intelligent man, that, in the event of a storm, neither the "Atlantic" nor the "Oregon" their length being altogether disproportioned to their breadth-and we have frequently heard passengers remark, that, in a heavy sea, they have known these boats to bend in the middle. as if they would break in two.

On the occasion of the disaster to the "Atlancommenced drifting. All three of her anchors tic," a short time previous to her recent melanwere let go. The gale continued increasing, and choly wreck, she was in a heavy sea, and fears were entertained that she would go to pieces. Mr. George L. Brown, the artist, who was on The passengers were greatly alarmed, and dur- board of her on that occasion, assured us (when informing us of the facts from which we compilin the cabin, where all resorted except the offi- ed the account that we published at the time,) cers and crew. Captain Dustan was at his post that every sea which struck her threatened immediate ruin, and on seeing a larger wave than he had been on shore. His presence of mind the rest approaching, Capt. Dustan, at whose and encouraging language, gave the utmost con- side he stood, involuntarily ejaculated, "If that strikes her, we are lost!" Fortunately it fell The boat had on board over a thousand life- short, and the doomed boat escaped then, to carpreservers. Every person had two and some ry, at a future day, a larger load of victims to a three around their bodies; and had it not been watery grave. The intrepid captain was no less for these, not a soul would have been saved. fearless for himself than for his human freight. On Thursday night, the boat drifted so near to It is said that his last words were, "If the At-

But the courageous self-sacrifice of Captain owners of the line-it cannot relieve the grief, bereavement and destitution which it has carried

It has thrown a gloom over the entire com perfect wreck. Most of the passengers were nity, and carried pain to many a heart not immestanding aft. All the upper berths were swept diately connected with those who have to mourn away, and it is believed that many were killed the loss of friends by it; but it should do someby the pieces of plank and timber. The boat thing more than this-it should countenance the heeled out, swinging the bottom towards the community against the use of unsubstantial boats, and lead to efficient measures to prevent Every person was compelled to jump over- all such from running on the Sound. Or must oard, The boat, after she struck, heeled so we have another wreck, and the loss of a hunmuch, that the distance from the boat to the wa- dred more lives, before any conservative steps

Mr. Gould, of Adams's Express, did good service at the wreck of the Atlantic by his presence of mind and manly perseverance. Having Company; the latter, of the Merchants' Insur-ance Co.; were amongst the lost. The N. Y. ly taking advantage of the return-swell, which carried him safely to the rocks, he obtained a plank, and standing in the still water under the lee of the rock, pushed his plank to within eight or ten feet of the boat, thus receiving and rescuing, one after another, eighteen or twenty persons. All this while the noble fellow stood w on the first reception of the news of the melan-choly disaster, a brother of Mr. French proceed-last chance of doing good with it was gone. How proud of his species does a man become when he hears such accounts of the true nobility of

> FILIAL FORETHOUGHT. Life Assurance. Mr. Orlando Pitts, a young gentleman of Roxbury, one of those lost in the steamboat Atlantic, had his life insured at the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, at Boston, for two thous and dollars, which amount he has, by this prudent step, by the payment of only \$43 in predums, provided for his representatives, some of whom had materially depended upon his assistance during his life and for whom he was thus mindful in anticipation of the event of his death. [Boston Transcript.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The late gales have been very disastrous at the Eastward

More than twenty vessels were stranded near Mount Desert, and among them one (the Com. Perry,) belonging to Deer Isle, and all on board lost. The bodies of the captain, one seaman and a female passenger, have been picked up.

The Frances Elizabeth, of Gloucester, the St. Cloud, of Cranberry Isles, were driven on shore near Spurling's Point, and totally lost-crews

We learn from Gunnison's express that brig Zelica, Larkin, of and for Eastport, 18 days from Wilmington, D, with about 600 bbls. flour and 3000 bushels corn, went ashore on Chance Island, at the mouth of the Machias Bay, eve of 25th inst. in a severe snow storm, bilged, and was full of water. Crew and two passengers, Misses Sabine, saved. The brig may be got off. The flour will be saved, the corn lost or very badly damaged. The Zelica was about 18 mos. old, and was insured in this city for \$6000. The cargo is also insured here for \$6150.

Ship Blanchard, of North Yarmouth, from Portland for Norfolk, (where she had a freight of corn engaged to a port in Great Britain at 13d per bushel,) went ashore on Hog Island shoals, near Cape Charles, at 5 A. M. 25th inst. The pilot boat Baltimore took off Capt. Blanchard pilot boat Baltimore took off Capt. Blanchard and crew, 26th, and carried them to Norfolk. the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The ship had bilged and filled, and became a total loss; a few sails and some rigging saved and taken to Norfolk in the pilot boat,

Ship Lagrange, of Bowdoinham, from New Orleans for London, was below New York. Ist inst., in distress; soon after leaving the Balize, found the ship to be leaky, and made for New York for repairs; has been N. of lat. 30 53, lon. 80, since Nov. 1, and N. of Hatteras since 8th; had a pilot six days.

Schr. Augusta, of and for Augusta, from Boston, which went ashore on Prout's Neck, night of the 19th ult., has been got off and will be taken to Portland for repairs. The cargo has been reshipped on board schr. Charity, for Augusta. Schr. Planet, Hawes, of and from Bath for N. off Cape Poge Light, and went ashore on Harding's beach, near the Albion; will have to dis-

charge to get off. [Traveller. Schr. Sidney, of Augusta, for Boston, went north of Scituate light, and went to pieces. Car- most honored poet. The sun of life is fast setgo, lumber. She had previously lost her deck ting, and it is feared that his dissolution is near load. Part of cargo saved.

Captain Davis, of the ship California, which saw the wreck of the brig Benjamin, of Frankfort, water-logged, masts gone and stripped; appeared to have been in that situation for some time. [N. O. Delta, 18th.

Herni, brig America, from Bangor for Boston, lumber loaded, is ashore at the Glades, near Cohasset. At last accounts they were discharging probably forever." her cargo. Schr. Franklin, of Belfast, went ashore on

Cape Elizabeth, during the storm of Wednes- cantile houses, to Lord Palmerston, against the day night, with loss of both anchors; was towed into the harbor yesterday afternoon by steamer Flushing, and now lies on the east side of Propeller wharf, full of water. [Port. Adv. 1st. Schr. Enterprise, of and from Frankfort for Portland, was fallen in with 24th, Cape Elizabeth NNW 70 miles, had sprung aleak 23d, and was nearly full of water. The captain and crew were taken off and carried to Provincetown, and were taken to Boston in the tow boat R. B.

owned by N. Flagg, Esq., and Captain Charles for the prevention of farther damage, and, final-Beck, of Augusta, foundered near Seguin, on ly, as to the practicability of taking her off. The 30th ult. The crew saved themselves in the report of these gentlemen is to the effect, that oats. Cargo, hay, beet, insurance. [Journal. Brig Oriole, of Augusta, at New York from

house, split sails, &c., in the gale of 25th ult. Schr. Sally Ann, of and from Wells, split her obliged to anchor in Broad Sound, where she fortnight has been the Spanish marriages. parted both chains, and drove upon a ledge near the Graves, bilged, filled with water, and drove and navigation, lately concluded between France out to sea. Capt. Wells and crew were taken and Russia, were exchanged in Paris on the 9th. off the wreck by a Cape Cod schooner, and landed on some part of the Cape. They reached throughout the kingdom in behalf of the thou-

they had on. Brig Palestine, of Gardiner, 29 days from St. for New York, put into Newport, 30th ult., for repairs; having lost sails, spars and bulwarks, been 16 days N. of Hatteras. On the 15th, Jacoh Cleaver, (cook,) a colored man, died from sickness; on 17th, Jeremiah Kenney, (seaman,) was caught between the companion-way and main boom, and was much injured. Captain Sturtevant, soon after, was thrown by a heavy sea, against the pump, and much injured in the side, from which he still suffers. [Port. Argus. the bridges, embankments, roads, &c., which Brooklyn, lumber loaded, when 10 miles SW of necessary to prevent the recurrence of a similar Gay Head, was knocked down and filled with disaster. This estimate does not comprise the water, and the deck load washed off. They then cut away the lanyards with their knives, and Spain.—Madrid, Nov. 12.—The Gaceta, of Richard Brown, Jr., and William Adams, of 26th of December. Deer Isle, died from exposure. On the night of the 25th, she grounded on the south beach of for Paris at the close of the present year. this island; soon after, Benj. J. Saunders, mate, surf, hoping to reach the shore; he was not seen | Carlist rising before long in the provinces. afterwards. On 26th, by means of a spar which they placed over the bows of the vessel, Captain Raynes, and the remainder of the crew, two in number, attempted to reach the beach, in doing the shore, but he died in 30 minutes. The cap- routed the latter. tain and one man (Charles J. Saunders,) were saved, and arrived at the house of Mr. B. Stewart, where they are doing well. They were very ed the Roman Advertiser. much exhausted, having had nothing to eat or drink since Monday, until they landed, when by the surf.

The body of the mate, Mr. Saunders, was found this evening by Mr. Elijah P. Smith, and was probably taken care of. The brig will, no doubt, be a total loss.

[Edgartown corr. of N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Saturday evening, Nov. 28th, the dwelling house of Mr. Solomon Avery, of York, was discovered, by some females, to be on fire. At the first Nassau, for sending a large number of Germans alarm, Mr. Oliver Bowden, the only man who to Texas for the colonization of lands, and to was near, having retired for the night, sprang induce, if possible, all Germans proceeding to of conflagration, and to his astonishment found lish the base of a separate German nationality that Mr. and Mrs. Avery were yet in the burn- on the American continent. The society, it aping dwelling. He immediately burst in the door and found Mr. Avery groping about in the smoke. He assisted him to escape, and then returned for the old lady; but the introduction of sides taking measures to promote its prosperity. fresh air, by the door, caused the flames to spread so rapidly that he was obliged to retreat, which he did with difficulty, so dense was the smoke which filled the room, losing his whiskers and part of his hair, and under the horrible necessity of leaving her to perish in the flames of her own dwelling. Some persons from without caught sight of her through the window as she rose in her bed with her hair in a blaze, and saw her fall back enveloped in the flames of the burning bed, to rise no more. The roof of the house shortly after fell in. The neighbors waited until the flames subsided, and then drew her corpse from the burning embers, horribly mutilated, too ghastly a sight to behold. Thus perished Mrs. Eunice Avery, aged about 70 years. Both she and her husband were at the time in a state of stupefaction, by drinking liquor, purchased by their son the day before at a shop in Kittery. It is not known how the fire was communicated to the house. [Saco Democrat.]

In a western county of Penn., a miserable drunken loafer was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, for the fun of it. He immediately became temperate and industrious, dressed himself in good style, and discharged the duties of the office in a respectable manner.



ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CALEDONIA Fourteen Days Later from Europe. The steamship Caledonia arrived at this port this morning at seven o'clock. The Cotton market is quiet; the speculative

demand has ceased, and parties are looking to the effects which the alleged deficiency in the new crop may have on prices. The corn markets are stationary. A large ex-

port trade is still going on, and 3000 quarters of incolnshire were bought a few days ago at 60s. for shipment to France. The present 4s. duty is found to be prohibitory, and as fast as Corn or Flour arrives, it will, it is said, be exported. The Money market is easy. A diminution of bullion continues, but to a smaller extent than The Hon. George Bancroft, the American

Minister, has taken up his residence at 90 Eaton

square, Belgrave Place, London, On Thursday,

the 12th, he dined with the Queen, at Windson Castle; and on the following Saturday, was, with The Prussian Charge d'Affaires to the States of North America, Baron Gerolt, has arrived at Berlin, to receive in person instructions from his

Government relative to a treaty of commerce and navigation to be concluded between the Zollverein and the North American States. He was to leave shortly for Washington. Lieutenant General Sir Benjamin d'Urban is mentioned as likely to receive the appointment

of Commander-in-Chief in Canada, vacant by the retirement of Earl Cathcart. The London Gazette, of the 17th inst, announces the establishment of an effective block-

ade of the river Douro. A new article of import has recently been introduced in Europe from America, called soda bis-Y., with potatoes and leather, parted her cables cuit. Several shipments have been made; but, as

rously ill. The Ballinasloe Star has the following: A private letter says, "I lament to have to ashore night of 25th ult., on the beach two miles tell you of the rapidly declining health of Ireland's

The state of Ireland continues to elicit abunarrived yesterday from Boston, reports: On the dance of comment. The peasantry in many 7th inst. 50 miles NNE of the Hole in the Wall, parts are in a state of great destitution, and their poverty makes its influence felt on the circles above them. The correspondent of the London Morning

Herald says: "I am now in a position to announce the postponement, aye, and the abandonment of the O'Connell tribute for this year, and Messrs, Baring, Brothers & Co. have present-

ed a memorial, signed by several eminent merinvading expedition against South America. The cholera has extended its ravages from Persia to Bagdad, in which city about one hun-

dred victims to the disease were, by the last accounts, perishing daily.

The Steamship Great Britain, Mr. Bremner of Wick, civil engineer, at the request of the

underwriters concerned in this monster steams ship, now stranded at Dundrum Bay, has visited and reported, jointly with Mr. Alexander Bremner of Liverpool, upon the present state and po-We learn, verbally, that the schr. Zephyr, sition of this vessel, together with the best means starch, &c., lost. No the Great Britain has as yet received compara tively little injury; that means may be used for beaching her, by keeping the stern to the sea Charleston, lost part of her deck load, stove until next season; and that then it will be perfectly practicable to take her off the strand. France.-Paris, Nov. 16 .- The great topic of

jib in going into Boston harbor, 28d ult., and was discussion in the French journals during the past The ratifications of the treaty of commerce

Subscriptions have been opened in Paris and Boston on Friday last, saving nothing but what sands of wretched beings utterly or partially ruined by the late disastrous floods in the departments of the Loire. The king and royal Mark, St. Dom., with logwood and mahogany, family have contributed 120,000 francs-a large sum, but not so much as was expected.

Vast importations of all descriptions of grain d galley and companion-way stove, vessel bad- have been made and are still being made into ly strained, bowsprit and fore yard aprung; has France. Very little, indeed, of what has been received thus far has come from the U. States. M. de la Rosiere has been appointed minister of France in Mexico.

The French Minister of Public Works has received a general report on the ravages committed by the floods, from which it appears that it will require upwards of 65,000 francs to repair Brig Lincoln, of Deer Isle, from Bangor for have been destroyed, and to execute the works

both masts went over the side. The vessel was the 1st inst., contains the royal decree dissolving unmanageable, and drifted with wind and tide. the Cortes and convoking the new one for the

Queen Christina, it is said, will leave Madrid Rumors are current of a change of ministry. of same place, jumped from the vessel into the It seems also to be expected that there will be a

Portugal.-Lisbon, Nov. 11.-Advices have been received from Lisbon to the 30th Oct. The position of the Government appears to have much improved, as two considerable actions which, Bial S. Raynes of Deer Isle fell off the have been fought with the Queen's adherents spar into the water. His comrades got him to and the insurgents, in which the former utterly

Italy, Milan, Nov. 5 .- An English newspaper has lately been started at Rome. It is call-It is said that the King of Sardinia has pro-

posed to all the governments of Italy, with the they found a few fish which had been washed up exception of Austria, to unite themselves into a customs union similar to the Zollverein. Germany-Berlin, Nov. 5. Among the alterations made in the Zollverein duties, raw cotton is exempt from all duty. It is again stated that Mecklenberg and even Hanover are about to

join the Zollverein. The Legislative body of Frankfort has de-HORRIBLE EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE. On clared in favor of free trade.

Some time ago a society was formed in this country, under the patronage of the Duke of America to unite in one district, so as to estabpears, has not had the success that was hoped for; and on learning this the Duke of Nassau immediately advanced 200,000 florins to it, be-

On the 1st inst. there was in Bremen not fewer than 800 emigrants waiting to proceed to the United States. Among them were upwards of 100 Poles, the rest being Germans. It has been observed of late, that Poles are quitting their country in great numbers.

Switzerland-Geneva, Nov. 10. The Executive Council has proposed to the Grand Council a series of resolutions, declaring that the alliance of the Seven Cantons is contrary to the

Belgium-Brussels, Nov. 13. On the 10th inst. the King opened the Legislative Session of 1846-7 by a long speech from the throne. Its first two paragraphs stated the existence of friendly relations with foreign powers, and no-

Miss Louisa West, a girl fifteen years of age,

ment orda the l nece and spar futu large or Se Unic

to re

artic pled

of a

ing and son's Miss

alrea

phia cause large talon being 88.3

Factor of madestre That No is

have

An the whice the benefited prize like to boun

LATER FROM MEXICO—TAKING OF TAMPICO. The New Orleans Picayune states that Tamico was taken on the 14th ult. The fleet sailed the 14th, Com. Perry crossed the bar with the Spitfire, Vixen, Petrel, Bonita, and Reefer, reinforced from the Cumberland, Mississippi, Princeton, and St. Mary's. There was no opposition haustible quantities, and is superior in quality to rendered unconditionally, the garrison having statistics of the operations carried on in this line, been previously withdrawn,

About 400 men-sailors and marines-were

the squadron.

authorities there of what had transpired. The Commodore reached New Orleans on the

20th. Health of the squadron good. 50 round of grape shot.

of the coast of Mexico.

The Picayune saysand dispatched a Lieutenant to General Patter- nature in man," and while this remains true, the son's camp to obtain troops for the garrison.-The "flats" will continue to believe all that is told Mississippi then came to the Balize for the same them, and to be gulled accordingly, however object. We learn from proper sources that about common sense may be outraged, or probabilities one hundred and fifty men, recruited for the 1st set at defiance. and 3d Infantry, will be despatched immediately for Tampico. A detachment of these troops has ies of the new regiment of mounted riflemen, quantity. under Major Burbridge, will be sent to Tampico as soon as they arrive. They are hourly ooked for.

Capt. Hetzel, of the Quartermaster's Department, has been despatched to Baton Rouge for Handles, and are now driving a brisk, and we ordnance and munitions, and Capt. Barnard, of understand, a prosperous business. The experthe Engineers, will repair directly to Tampico, iment at first was considered visionary by many to superintend the erecting and arming of the on account of the supposed scarcity of white ash necessary defences

Although the city was taken without the loss have become satisfied that there is a great abunof blood, it is manifest it is not to be surrendered dance of that material to be had within a favorwithout a struggle before peace is declared .- able distance of this place, and that the supply The town is now in the possession of the marines will probably exceed the demand for many years and sailors of the fleet, who cannot be well to come. The timber is principally of a second spared from their ships. As soon as the place growth, and is of a superior quality. Mr. Johnis sufficiently garrisoned by land forces, the squad- son thinks the following will be about the extent ron will proceed to other business. A change of their business the present year:-Shovel Hanhas come over the fleet, and we doubt not of its dles, from 4 to 5000 dozen; Hay and Manure future usefulness. Many of our naval officers Forks, 1000 dozen; Ice Hooks, 1000 dozen; from regret that Tampico was surrendered without a 6 to 7 hands to be employed. When completed blow. It is well enough as it is. - We incline to these articles are conveyed down the river, and the opinion that the place will become of the shipped for the Boston market, where they meet utmost consequence to the extended operations with a ready sale at remunerating prices. upon the interior. The withdrawal of the lexican garrison is evident that Santa Anna is making preparation for a demonstration upon a large scale in the direction of San Luis Potosi Traveller says: Some fifteen years ago two stranor Saltillo-more probably the former.

Union says:-"We understand from indisputable and the other a resident of the city. For some authority, that a correspondence has recently ta- reason not easily explained, they halted and held ken place between the Spanish Minister in something like the following conversation: Washington, and the Secretary of State, which | Country Lad .- "Sir, do you know any place renews the pledges of the two governments to where I can get anything to do?"

Citizen.—"I don't know that I do. What sort We, on our part, have instructed our squadron of employment are you seeking for?"

Country Lad.—"Well, I'm not particular. I are destined to any port which may not happen calculated on teaching school, when I left home; to be blockaded, and without any contraband but they told me, back here, that they thought articles of war on board. Spain, on her part, I couldn't get one about here. Do you know of pledges herself to observe the obligations of her any stables where they want a hand?" treaty, and to prohibit Mexican privateersmen from using the privileges of the Spanish ports."

OWLISH. A few days since, the transmission as a hand-cart-man and chore-man, and bid him of a message upon the New York and Philadel- good bye. phia telegraph line, was suspended for several hours, which, upon an inspection of the wire in the vicinity of the city, was found to have been caused by the following curious incident:—A large owl was found suspended from the wires, mended, and had then full employment in a rethree miles above the inclined plane, with his tail grocer's store, in carting packages and doing talons entangled among them, the copper wire jobs of different kinds. From this humble conhaving been twisted round the iron cords of the dition he worked his way along in the world, to western line. The owl was dead when discov- be clerk in the store, then into a wholesale estabered, and it is supposed that he had lighted upon lishment, and finally to be a partner in the same the iron wire, and while in that position the concern. He is now reputed to be worth from other was blown against him, and a connection 50,000 to 75,000 dollars. being thus formed, he then received a shock of So much for energy and perseverance, with a the fluid, which deprived him of life, or so crip- willingness to do any honest work for a living. pled him that in his flutterings he became en- Men of such sort of stuff, who if they cannot at tangled in the wires. The removal of the once do what they would, will do what they can, defunct owl, and the disentanglement of the with the ordinary blessings of Providence, are wires, enabled the renewal of communication quite sure to succeed in the world. between the two cities. [N. Y. True Sun.

UNEXPECTED ASSAULT. A day or two since, this city Nov. 28, by the choice of the following as a dentist of this city was administering the officers—Gen. Wendell P. Smith, Captain; Col. newly discovered gas to a patient who wished to Nathan Barker, 1st Lieutenant; Lt. Col. Chas. have a tooth extracted, the recipient suddenly F. Little, 2d Lt. [Portland Advocate. seized the glass globe containing the gas, dashed it to the floor, and then with a flourish of his fist hit the unfortunate operator a blow on the head. of the town of Menomonee, Wisconsin, raised It was with considerable difficulty that he was three hundred and sixty bushels of wheat on finally subdued. After this singular effect of the eight and a half acres of land-forty-two and a gas had somewhat subsided, the patient threw half bushels to the acre! [Milwaukee Courier. himself into a chair, remarking that he was now ready to have his tooth pulled. [Traveller.

FIRE IN DENNYSVILLE. The new Steam Factory in Dennysville, erected for the purpose of manufacturing pails, tubs, &c., was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon last .-The fire took in the drying room. Loss \$4000. No insurance. [Eastport Sentinel.

FOR LIFE. Ezra Canney, convicted at Bangor in October, of the murder of Mrs. Emerson, of Orono,—has been sentenced to State Prison

the prize of a silver cup for the conundrum which would be received by the audience with the greatest applause on the occasion of his benefit. Four hundred were sent in, one hun-

bound to be taken."

Tuesday, about noon, a gentleman was suddenly taken with appoplexy, and fell senseless upon his face on the marble floor, bruising himself shock-The Troy Whig of Saturday says that the snow is about eight inches deep on a level; it is also much drifted.

The Troy Whig of Saturday says that the snow is about eight inches deep on a level; it is also much drifted. chord, who was passing by, was called in, and dispersion of the beart of the patient's pulse, asked Dr. T. whether the patient's pulse, asked Dr. T. whether

THOMASTON.

The following notices of investments and emco was taken on the 14th ult. The fleet sailed ployments in the town of Thomaston, appeared a short time since in the Yankee Blade: The grand branch of business in which the

people here are employed is the manufacture of Lime, the material of which abounds in inexmade to American arms. The town was sur- any other yet discovered in the country. The which have been furnished us by a gentleman The squadron under Com. Perry, says the N. well informed on the subject—few of whom prob-O. Delta of 20th, arrived off Tampico 14th. A ably, have any idea of their magnitude. There messenger with flag was immediately sent aboard are in all 140 kilns in town, which have each the Commodore's ship, offering, in the name of twelve "burnings" annually, and turn out each on an average 400 casks of lime at a "burning" -making the whole number of casks yearly prothen sent ashore from the squadron, who took, duced about 672,000, which, at the average home and held possession of the place without firing a value, amounts to the very respectable sum of gun. Some five or six gun-boats were seized, half a million of dollars! The number of laborand as far as found available, incorporated with ers employed in the quarries, kilns, &c., we are unable precisely to state, but we have heard it

After making such arrangements as the case rendered necessary, Com. Perry, on board the U. thousand. In addition to all this, the business of S. steamship Mississippi, sailed for New Or-leans, touching at the Brazos, where Lieut. An-derson was landed to inform the United States number of men, both at Thomaston and the adjoining towns. The manufacture of Lime, however, is not the

only and all engrossing branch of occupation A further reinforcement of 200 men from the here. Not a little amount of capital and labor is fleet had been ordered to garrison Tampico, and invested in the ship-building business. Last year the object of the Commodore's visit to New Or- there were 23 vessels built in this town, namely: leans was to obtain men and munitions for the 9 brigs, 2 barks, and 12 schooners—the united garrison at Tampico, and the New Orleans pa- tonnage of which was 3900 tons—and the present pers states that some 4 or 500 troops would leave year the amount already launched and on the for that destination in a day or two, and it is stocks is still greater. There is considerable farther stated that Governor Johnson of Louis- mercantile business done in Thomaston, but here iana had tendered for the use of the United States, as in too many other towns, the regular trade is six 6-pound and three 9-pound brass pieces, to- much injured, especially in the dry goods line, gether with 100 rounds of ball for each gun, and by a class of worthless interlopers, or itinerant, irresponsible, half pedlar merchants, from Boston Tampico contains about 4,000 inhabitants; but and elsewhere, who hire a store for a month or there are two towns adjacent, almost connected two, and fill it with old remnants and odds and with it, called Pueblo Vieja and Altamira, which ends of unsaleable stocks of goods, which they considerably increase the population on that part advertise to sell at "fifty per cent discount," "less than cost," &c. The humbuggery of these professions is so transparent, that one would think a The Mississippi sailed immediately for the man must be greener than the little end of a Balize for troops to garrison the city. In com- pumpkin vine not to see through it; but it is an ing hither, Com. Perry touched at the Brazos old saying "that there is a great deal of human

There are eight or ten meeting houses in Thomaston, two weekly newspapers, the "Realready arrived; the remainder expected to- corder" and the "Lime Rock Gazette," two day or to-morrow. Besides these, four compan- Banks, two Insurance Offices, and Hotels in any

> SHOVEL HANDLE MANUFACTORY. H. Johnson & Co., have recently commenced upon the Island in Bloomfield, the manufacture of Shovel timber; but we now learn that the proprietors [Skowhegan Press.

THE RIGHT SORT OF STUFF. The Boston gers met on Charlestown bridge. One was a young man fresh and green from the country, MEXICAN PRIVATEERS. The Washington with his wardrobe in a bundle under his arm.

Finding the countryman was roady for anything in the way of work, the gentleman told him where he thought he might get employment

A company of volunteers were organized in

HEAVY CROP. Messrs. Rafferty and Finnegan

Joseph Weston, Esq., of Bloomfield, has husked and housed his crop of corn. He realizes 195 bushels of sound ears of corn to the acre. Some of his ears measure 14 inches in length. If this does not beat our friend Ham. who is noticed in the last Maine Farmer, we know who can. [People's Press.

The congregations returning from church in Baltimore, on Sunday last, were thrown into general consternation by a singular incident. A large wild S. American animal, called the piccary, fell from a window in the second story of An actor in Philadelphia, last week, offered young lady on the shoulder, in his descent, and unbecoming manner.

The editor of the Portsmouth Journal has been visited by a very heavy affliction. He says: dred of which were read. This one took the prize, "Why is the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa Bennett, from Wells, Me., who is 9 years old, ike the prize cup?" Answer. "Because it is and weighs 152 lbs. 8 ounces."

H. Hastings Weld, well known as a successful COLD WATER-A CURE FOR APPOPLEXY. editor in Lowell, Boston, New-York and other The True Sun of Thursday last states that at places, has taken orders in the Episcopal Church. the Andreaum in Nassau street, near Pine, on He was admitted to the holy order of Deacons

Agricultural Notice.

The adjudging committees on Crops, Nurseries, Improvement of Orchards, Seeding Land to Grass and Compost Manure. hereby give notice that they will meet at the Maine Farmer office, on Saturday the second day of January, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to attend to such business as may come hefers and committees. ment of Orchards, Seeding Land to Grass and Compost Manuers, hereby give notice that they will meet at the Maine Farmer office, on Saturday the second day of January, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to attend to such business as may come hefore said committees. Persons interested are notified that all entries should be made by the 15th day of Dec., inst., with Russell Eaton, of Augusta, Secretary of the Kennebec Co. Ag. Society.

Wanted, One Hundred Active, Brave

OUNG MEN, to serve with Rocket and Mountain Howitzer Batteries, now preparing by the Ordnance In pay, provisions and clothing, this corps will be superior to any other yet raised, and from the kind of arms, will be constantly in the advance, where the hardest fighting may be expected.

The highest character for courage and physical ability, will be required for admission. Apply to

BOSTON MARKET, Dec. 5.

Flour.—Has been very dull and heavy. Early in the week Genesee was sold at \$5,25, and Michigan and Ohio flat hoop, \$5,18\frac{2}{3}; Ohio round hoop, \$5, all cash. The cold weather, with the prospect of the canal being closed soon, has caused holders to be more firm, and ask an advance of 6, \$120 to let.

vance of 6 m 12c w bbl.

Grain.—A cargo of Rappahannock corn, straw color, old and good, has been sold at 70c. Several thousand bushels southern white, good, have also been taken at the same price, cash, mostly for exportation. The vessels now loading for Europe, will probably take about 65,000 bushels of corn out of the market.

Wool,-American Full Blood, - -- 22 @ 25 Prime Saxony Fleeces, washed, P to Smyrna, washed, -10 @ 14 Buenos Ayres,
Pulled wool, Northern superfine Lambs,
No. 1, Lambs' 28 @ 30 - 25 @ 26 · · · · 12 @ 14

BRIGHTON MARKET, Nov. 30.

At Market 900 cattle, including stores and beef, 2300 sheep, and 550 swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle.—We quote extra, \$5,75;
first quality, \$5,50; second, \$4,75 @ \$54; third, \$3,75 @ Stores, -Two year old, \$10 @ \$17; three year old,

Sheep.—Sales from \$1,42 to \$2,25. Swine.—Lots to peddle at 4c for sows, and 5c for barrows. At retail from 41 to 6c.

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE. IT may truly be said, that no one has ever been so suc cessful in compounding a medicine, which has done so much to relieve the human family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the invalid to health and comfort, as the inventor and proprietor of that most deservedly popular family medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and none has been so generally patronised by the profession and others, both in this country and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great an effort in the short space of only six or seven years, to deceive the credulous and unthinking by putting up nostrums of various kinds, by various individuals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry and as much of the name of the original preparation as will screen them from the lash of the law, nd one of the imposters who puts out the common paregoric of the shops and calls it the Balsam of Wild Cherry. has had the impudence to caution the public against the original preparation, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing so much good in the world. Beware of such impostors, and purchase none but the original and only genuine article as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is the only one compounded by a regular physician, and arose from many years' close attention to practice of the profession, and which led to this great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best estimonials of the unparalleled success of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry for the cure of CON-SUMPTION, coughs, colds, spitting blood, liver com-plaint, tickling or rising in the throat, nervous debility, weakness of voice, palpitation or disease of the heart, pain in the side or breast, broken constitution from various causes, the abuse of calomel, &c., bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, &c., were declared to the world years before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came out. streets, Philadelphia. The Balsam and other spurious ar- occupies but little room, and can be operated by

try storckeepers can obtain the medicine at Dr. Swayne's long been established by actual experiment, and the only lowest prices. Also for sale by S. Page & Co., Hallowell; F. Glazier, Jr., Gardiner; J. Keep, Bath; Mrs. Kidder, the difficulty of getting it properly ground, especially when 100 Court street, Boston.

Linmeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Eden's rosy bower!
The world was sad!—the garden was a wild;
And man, the hermit, sigh'd—till woman smiled!

In this town, Nov. 30, by Rev. S. Judd, Mr. William seen or heard of. S. Badger to Miss Susan Emery.
In this town, by Asaph R. Nichols, Esq., Mr. John S. Ripley to Miss Adeline B. Tibbetts.
In this town, 30th ult., Mr. Joseph Golder to Miss Ma-

ry Jane Wing.
In this town, 29th ult., by Rev. W. A. Drew, Mr.
Woodin Norris to Miss Maria L. Lancaster.
In Vassalboro', Mr. Augustus Crowell to Miss Hannah
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Perley. Mr. James Clark to Miss Mary Ann
Maria Per

Farrington.
In Thompson, Conn., Mr. Chas. A. Page of Hallowell, have used it, to have the Me., to Miss Sarah G. Orne of Cambridgeport, Mass.
In Hallowell, Mr. H. F. Wingate to Miss Laura A.
Leadbetter; Mr E. L. Norcross to Miss Ann E. Woodbridge; Mr. Isaac McCausland to Miss Mary E. Hilton.
In Skowhegan, Mr. Benj. F. Dodge to Miss Jane R.
This stove certainly has many advantages that no other

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er. Thy term of probation is run, Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,

In Dover, Rebecca, wife of Ancil Kimball, Esq.

this wheel possesses every requisite for a tide mill or any mill situated on a stream which is irregular in its head or

War with Mexico!

Wanted, One Hundred Active, Brave

will be required for admission. Apply to

LT. WAINWRIGHT, Kennebec Accenal.

P. S. \$2 paid to citizens for each recruit.

Augusta, Me., Dec. 8, 1846.

KENNEBEC, ss .- At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 1st Monday of December, A. D. 1846.

BEN C. SNELL, Executor of the last will and tes-tament of BENJ. E. PRESCOTT, late of Winthrop, in said county, deceased, having presented his account of ministration of the estate of said deceased for allowance: administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:
ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the last Monday of Dec. instant, at ten of the clock in the noon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

W. EMMONS, Judge.

DARK Register.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of Summers Pettingill, late of Winthrop, in the Co. of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate pay-ment to HANNAH PETTINGILL. Winthrop, Nov. 2, 1846.

KENNEBEC, ss .- At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the first

Monday of Dec., A. D. 1846. IRAM SAWTELLE, Administrator of the estate of BENJ. ALLEN, late of Waterville, in said County,

deceased, having presented his account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said adm'r give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks succersively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the last Monday of Dec. inst., at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should no be allowed.

W. EMMONS, Judge.

A true copy.—Attest: F. Davis, Register. A true copy .- Attest: F. DAVIS, Register.

KENNEBEC, ss .- At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the

first Monday of December, A. D. 1846. SAMUEL BENJAMIN, Guardian of MARY ANN, ISAAC H., and ABBY L. WING, minors and heirs of ISAAC D. WING, late of Winthrop, in said county, de-ceased, having presented his account of guardianship of

id wards for allowance-ORDERED, That the said guardian give notice to all resons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be ablished three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, rinted at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probute ourt to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the first Monday of Jan. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same W. EMMONS, Judge. A true copy. Attest: F. Davis, Register.

Something New! No Humbug!! Pitts' Corn and Cob Mill.

NOW state, for the benefit of farmers, mill owners, and all others who feel any interest in the economy o The most skeptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above, by a little enquiry in Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to N. W. corner of 8th and Race struction, durable, and not liable to get out of order. It and the proprietors are obliged to resort to falsehood and stratagem to make their own out of it. The genuine arti-cle is put up in plain style in square bottles, covered with a blue wrapper, with a yellow label with the proprietor's ges are, 1. Great simplicity of construction, not being liable to get out of order; but in case of injury, readily re-The public are requested to remember that it is Drawayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, that has and common grindstone used by farmers. 3. The facility with Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, that has and is repeatedly performing such miraculous cares of diseases which have baffled the skill of the profession, and set at defiance the whole catalogue of patent medicines, which are daily puffed through the organs of the press. Therefore ask for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and purchase no other.

Remember! the only agents in Augusta are Cofren to sour or ferment. It does not make fine meal, but it is the storekeepers can obtain the medicine at Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and purchase no other.

The utility of grinding the cob and corn together has try storekeepers can obtain the medicine at Dr. Swayne's loop, here established by actual experiment, and the only

the cob is not perfectly dry. This inconvenience is all overcome by the use of my mill. It is estimated, by means of experience, that the value of feed is increased one-third by grinding the cob and corn together, and it is found to be much more healthy for the animal than corn without the cob. This, surely, is an item for the farmer worth saving.

I have ground more than 1000 bushels of ears of cornfor different farmers in this vicinity, and all are well pleased with the feed, and pronounce the mill the greatest improvement for grinding cobs and corn that they have ever

The price of the mill is \$40, at the shop in Winthrop illage, where we are now manufacturing them. All or, ders for mills, addressed to the subscriber, will receive the earliest attention. HIRAM A. PITTS. Winthrop, Feb. 3, 1846.

In Monson, Mr. George H. Gates to Miss Eliza L. oven to this stove is extremely large, being of sufficient ackard.

In Abbot, Mr. Samuel F. Cousins to Miss Rhoda H. capacity to admit six large sized pie plates, or six large loaves of bread, or even the largest pudding or bean pots in In Oxford, Mr. Milton Robinson to Miss Sylvia Jane arrington.

Lage, at the same time. In addition to the advantages it has over other cook stoves, for boiling, baking, washing, frying, heating irons, &c., it is acknowledged by all who

hilbrick.

In Brunswick, Mr. William J. Harmon to Miss Lydia

stove ever yet had. The ovens are about the only ones in use which will bake well with hard coal—as most of the J. Gilbert of Leeds.

In Lowell, Mass., Mr. David F. Rolfe of Limington, Me., to Miss Elizabeth Buzzell of Lowell; Mr. Stedman Barry of Springfield, Mass., to Miss Judith Jones, formerly of Norridgewock, Me.; Mr. William Harriman of Montville, Me., to Miss Sarah A. Parsons of Roxbury, Vermont.

We which will bake well with hard coal—as most of the stoves used are so constructed that the oven will not bake even with a coal fire. There is another great advantage in the construction of this stove, in first applying the heat to the bottom of the oven, which causes the bread to rise, and at the same time, thoroughly crusts the bottom; whereas, in stoves which first carry the fire to the top of the oven before it reaches the bottom, the bread will crust on the top before it is sufficiently done through, which prevents the loaf from rising, and causes it to be heavy-the top being crusted hard, and at the bottom not sufficiently baked.

All those in waat of a FIRST RATE COOKING STOVE, are particularly invited to call and examine this stove before purchasing elsewhere, and time and money will surely be saved, as they will decide soon to purchase;

And the race of immortals begun.

In this town, Captain Thomas E. Gage, aged 82. He owned and commanded a vessel, which was confiscated by the French prior to 1800.

In this town, Albort L., son of Wm. Pilsbury, aged 18 months.

In Pittsford, Vt., Dec. 1st, Edward L. Granger, Esq., of the firm of Ldwis P. Mead, & Co., of this town.

In Vassalboro', of consumption, after an illness of more than 20 years, Eliza, wife of David Hawes, aged 46.

In Burnham, Asa Caswell, a revolutionary soldier, aged 83.

Francis W. Wormell of Belfast, aged 22, first officer of schr. Coral, was knocked overboard by the fore boom and drowned.

In Dover, Rebecca, wife of Ancil Kimball, Esq., for-

In Dover, Rebecca, wife of Ancil Kimball, Esq., formerly of Athens, aged 65; Charlotte, daughter of Lyford Dow, aged 18; Elias Courser, aged about 45; Capt. Jas. R. Leighton, formerly of Mt. Vernon, aged 37.

In Paris, Maria K., wife of Dr. T. H. Brown, 33.
In Machias, Thomas M. Lowell, aged 24.
In Webster, Deacon Asa Fisher, aged 57.
In Danville, Abel Davis, aged 45.
In Dexter, Chas. G. Railey, aged 49. merly of Athens, aged 65; Charlotte, daughter of Lyford Dow, aged 18; Elias Courser, aged about 45; Capt. Jas. R. Leighton, formerly of Mt. Vernon, aged 37.

In Paris, Maria K., wife of Dr. T. H. Brown, 33. In Machias, Thomas M. Lowell, aged 24.

In Webster, Deacon Asa Fisher, aged 57.

In Danville, Abel Davis, aged 45.

In Dexter, Chas. G. Bailey, aged 30.

In Chesterville, Wm. Bradbury, aged S1.

In Bucksport, Mary, wife of Jonathan Harriman, aged 50 years.

In East Thomaston, Abigail, wife of Capt. James Douglass, aged 57.

In Poland, Rev. Thomas Williams, formerly of Brewer, aged 60.

In Montville, Mary, wife of Nebemiah Thompson, aged 29 years.

Great Opening for the Fall and Winter Trade. AT BOSWORTH'S

Cloth, Clothing, Tailoring, and Gentlemen's Pur-nishing Store, No. 5 Bridge's Block, Water-St., the largest Cloth and Clothing Establishment on

the Kennebec River. THE proprietors of this establishment take pleasure in thanking their numerous friends and patrons for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them the past years, and also take much pleasure in aunouncing to them that unusual pains has been taken to obtain such Goods, and under the most favorable circumstances, as to merit a con-

We feel confident in saying, we can present to the inspection of the public, the largest and best selected stock of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Satinets, Vestings, and all other Goods in our line that can be found at any other place, and prices accordingly.

We would call the attention of the public, and particu-

larly strangers visiting town, to our stock of READY MADE CLOTHING. Our stock of clothing is larger and more varied than it has ever been, comprising every article of clothing neces-sary for a Gentleman's Wardrobe. It is all manufactured y ourselves, in the best manner and style, and well made, xpressly for our trade.

Custom Work made up in the very best manner, as egards style, fit or workmanship, at lower prices than usual.

Cloths by the Yard.—We wish it to be distinctly lerstood, we not only manufacture cloths into garments but sell them by the yard. Those who wish to buy cloths by the yard, would do well to examine our stock. Call at No. 5 and you will not be disappointed, but will endily coincide in all our statements.
Oct. 2. 41 R. T. & J. I. BOSWORTH.

Joy to the World!

RELIEF for the distressed and balm for the wom is found in Perry Davis' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. A fresh supply of this popular medicine just received and for sale wholesale and retail by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

Removal,---New Store. THE subscriber having removed to the New and Spacious Store, No. 4 Union block, directly

rtment of Crockery, Glass, and China Ware, his own Importation from the best English potteries are packed for Country Trade, and ASSORTED CRATES constantly for sale at Boston prices. Also a large and splendid stock of

Furniture and Feathers. airs, Looking-glasses, Mattrasses, Knives and Forks, Tea Trays, Solar Lamps, &c. &c., at reduced prices.
Please call und examine this stock. J. D. PIERCE.

Augusta, Sept. 28, 1846. Drugs and Medicines.

E. LADD is constantly receiving fresh additions to bis stock of Drugs and Medicines, and is prepared to sell, at wholesale or retail, on the most favora

terms. 44 October 19, 1846. Vegetable Jaundice Elixir. THIS Elixir is useful at all seasons of the year, but more especially in the spring; removing the jaundice

or bilious complaints caused by sudden changes in the atmosphere, on the approach of warm weather. This Elixir also operates as a moderate cathartic, cleansing the stomach and bowels of phlegm and vitiated bile, promoting digestion, restoring the loss of appetite, and producing in short time a new and healthy action of the whole system. Half a small wine glass full, three times a day, on an empty stomach. Put up in pint bottles. (Price, 37½ cts.) For sale by Hallowell, July, 1846. S. PAGE & CO.

Plows, Plows!

THE subscribers are agents for the sale of D. Prouty & Co's Plows, Castings, and Agricultural Implements.

ALLETT & COLBURN. Augusta, Sept. 22, 1846.

30 DOZ. assorted sizes Day & Martin's BLACK-ING, just received by 47 J. E. LADD. LARGE lot of choice Perfumery just rec'd by November 17. 47 J. E. LADD.

PANCY PERFUME BASKETS, an unique and beautiful article for presen s, for sale by 47 COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

GUM RINGS for sale by COFREN & BLATCHFORD. CAST STEEL HOES, SPADES and SHOVELS, of superior quality and finish, manufactured by B. STACKPOLE & Co., and sold wholesale and retail by JONAS G. HOLCOMB, Agent.

Angusta, November, 1846. The Great Medicine of the Day S'Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, it is the greatest discovery of the age, and it will cure more of the "ills of the flesh" than any other medicine yet known, and for the cure of rheumatic pains, headache, teethache, colic, &c. &c., it is unrivaled; for sale wholesale and retail by COFREN & BLATCHFORD,

At No. 9 Bridge's Block, who will supply country dealers

at the proprietor's lowest prices. Augusta High School. THE Winter Term of Messes, CRAIG'S School will commence on Monday, Dec. 14.

Tuition-\$5 per quarter. Ox and Horse Shoeing. THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the shop near the Dam, and is prepared to shoe oxen and

horses in the best manner and at short HIRAM SAVAGE. Augusta, Dec. 2, 1846. Polishing Powders-No Humbug!

THE 'American Metalic Lustre will clean and polish brass or other metals the best and easiest of anything yet offered. No pay if not so. For sale by R. PARTRIDGE. Lamp Oil.

1000 GALLONS of Winter Oil, for sale, wholesale and retail, by
ALEX. GARDNER, East side of the river. Augusta, Nov. 80, 1846. VANTED, immediately, 50 or 60 TAILORESSES. CHARLES BROWN.

Augusta, Nov. 30, 1846. Dye Woods & Drugs.

S PAGE & CO. offer for sale, at No. 2, Kennebec No. 2, St. D. Logwood, 3000 lbs. Blue Vitriol, 300 Campeachy do. 3000 Campeachy do. 3000 Oil Vitriol, Red Tartar, Muriatic Acid, Cuba Fustic, 1000 Redwood, 1000 Hache Wood, 1000 Lac Dye, Grain Tin, Hypernic, 500 Peach Wood, 3000

3000 Glue, 600 Benegal and Manilla 3000 lbs. Alum, 10,000 do. Copperas, 3000 lbs. Alum, 600 Benegal and Mauilla 10,000 do. Copperas, Iudigo.
Nutgall, Otter, Brazil Wood, Samac, Cudbear, Wood, Curcuna, Cochineal, Quercitron Bark, copper kettles, screws, press plates, press papers, tenter hooks, tacks, French and American Teasles, brushes, &c.

Having a mill for grinding and manufacturing their own woods, they are able to sell as low as can be purchased in Boston, and all be warranted of best quality. Manufacturers and Clothiers are invited to call before purchasing

Hallowell, July, 1846.

Express Extra. More than a Thousand (not Killed) but Cured by ALLD'S Highly Approved Vegetable Gum
Rheumatic Plaster, which is a wonder in the land and is astonishing the world at large. It is a sure cure for Rheumatism, however severe. There is no mistake about it. It surpasses all the Liniments ever invented. It not only relieves instantly, but uctually cures and removes the diseases. It is a very simple remedy, yet it does the work without labor, expense, blisters or suffering.

17 CURES! IT CURES!—It acts like a charm—restoring the officerd sufferer in a few hours, or it may be days. IT CURES! IT CURES!—It acts like a charm—restoring the afflicted sufferer in a few hours, or it may be days, to accustomed health and activity. It warms and stimulates wherever applied, and extracts the cold from the parts affected, and in a very singular manner, it seems to be at perfect war with this complaint; for the Rheumatism cannot live with this planter. This can be attested by thousands who have tried it.

cannot live with this planter. This can be attested by thousands who have tried it.

It is intended solely for Severe Local Rheumatism in the chords, joints, bones, &c. This it WILL CURE. Also, contracted chords, swellings, acute pains, &c.

(Grant Price 25 and 374 cents per box.

For a more particular description see pamphlets in the hands of the agents; also large bills.

JOHN SAFFORD 2d, Esq., sole proprietor for the sale of the above, Monmouth, Me., to whom all orders must be addressed, to receive prompt uttention, post paid.

For sale by R. Partridge, J. Hedge, J. W. Patterson, Augustu; B. J. Selden & Co., Thomas Hovey, Hallowell, A. T. Perkins, G. M. Atwood, Gardiner; Dr. Wm. Safford, Smith Baker, Litchfield; Stanley & Prince, Winthrop; R. B. Dunn, S. C. Moulton, Wayne; P. F. & J. A. Sanborn, Lewis Davis, Readfield; H. B. Lovejoy, Fayette; D. S. Purrington, Sidney; W. H. Hatch, West Waterville; Lorenzo Crowell, Waterville; Thomas Frye, Vassalkoro; J. P. Rogers & Co, Chiua; George Baker,

Gooding & Gavett. Lamp, Chandelier & Girandole Manufacturers.

No. 12, Hawkins' Street, Boston. THE subscriber will receive orders for all kinds of solar, mantle, hanging, parlor, study, side and stand ps, manufactured in the most workmanlike manner and he shortest notice. Chandeliers for halls, public builddesired, and churches, from 2, 3, 4, to any number of lights desired, and of the most approved patterns. Old lamps of every description altered to solar, rebronzed, and finished in or molu. Orders for brass, copper, composition, and zinc castings executed at short notice. J. D. PIERCE, Augusta, Oct., '46. 41 Ag't for manufacturers.

ovember 3. 45 B. Libby & CO. November 8.

ORK and LARD. 8 barrels pork, and 20 kegs

COACH and Furniture VARNISH, for onle by DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

COMPLETE assortment of West India Goods A and Groceries just received and for sale very los B, LIBBY & CO. JUST received a supply of fresh RAISINS, in kegs, boxes, and half and quarter boxes, for sale by lovember 3. 45 B. LIBBY & CO.

PAINTS, &c.

RECEIVING at No. 3, Market Square, a fresh stock of Paints, consisting in part of WHITE LEAD, French yellow, chrome do, chrome green, Paris do, dry and ground in oil; imperial green, red lead, lithurge, ven red, vermilion, &c. Also linseed oil, spirits turpentine, japan, &c, which is offered for sale at very Low prices by Nov. 45 DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

Gardiner Flour Mills.

THE " GARDINER MILLS" are now in one ration, and the subscriber is ready to supply traders and families with FLOUR at the market price. These Mills having been built with all the latest improvements in machinery, for the express purpose of manufactoring machinery, for the express purpose of manufactoring FAMILY FLOUR, and the proprietors having procured a stock of prime GENESEE WHEAT, those who purchase this Flour may depend upon having a superior article.

Also, for sale at the Mills, FEED of different qualities. W. M. VAUGHAN. Nov. 14, 1845.

NEW DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FRUIT, and a variety of FANCY GOODS, just received and lor sale low for CASH or country produce, by GEO. F. COOKE, opposite the Franklia House.

Augusta, Nov. 10, 1846.

46tf

WARREN'S TOOTH POWDER. This superior article is for saie by COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

Bommer's Method of Making Manure.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the farmers and gardeners of Augusta, that he has purchased the ight, for this town, to manufacture the above named highvaluable manure, and is prepared to sell individua ights. He has many certificates in his possession, from the best agriculturists in the country, which go to prove that the very best manure can be economically made by the Bommer process. He does not consider it necessary publish them after so many have already been published.

O-Individual rights sold at \$2 each.

DANIEL LOCKE.

Augusta, Nov. 10, 1846. New Store and New Goods. JONATHAN HEDGE is happy to inform his friends ness, and taken one of the stores in the new block, (No. 8 Union Row.) opposite Bridge's block, and formed a partnership with Lewis B. Hamlen and Asa W. Hedge, under the firm of HEDGE, HAMLEN & CO., and now

offer for sale a general assortment of Goods, Groceries & Provisions. Among which are 100 hads. salt, 25 bbls. pork, 10 hhds. molasses, 20 bbls, and boxes sugar, 20 bags coffee, 10 bales sheetings and shirtings; prints, broadcloths, cassimeres; boots, shoes, hats, caps, &c. &c., all of which will be sold for cash, country produce, or short approved credit.

All those indebted to him on old accounts, are requested o call and settle. 41

To Inventors. TO F. CHANDLER, Patent Agent for the State new inventions or improvements, at his office in Augusta. An inventor, by describing his invention or the peculiar ities of it to the subscriber, an examination will be made in the Patent Office at Washington, to ascertain its patentability, so that the inventor may know at once whether the invention has been patented before or not. Persons applying as above, who have business to transact at the Patent Office, will have their claims attendance. ed to and their rights secured, as certainly as if they were present in the city of Washington, and perhaps better. Drawings and specifications made, caveats filed, assignments, bills of sale, bonds, and all patent papers drawn at short notice, and litigated cases attended to as counsel, in any of the Courts of Maine.

B. F. CHANDLER.
Augusta, January 1, 1846.

Mutual Life Insurance. HE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE IN-SURANCE COMPANY, (Office, Merchants, Bank Building, State street, Boston,) since commencing Feb. 1, 1844, issued 547 policies, the number mouthly hav-ing varied from 30 to 72—the amounts from \$200 to \$10, 000 each—net fund accumulated (owing to the favorable turn of the risks thus far, being mostly New England lives) \$36,600—well invested for the proportional benefit of those who shall become, as well as those already members-surplus to be refunded to members at the end of every five years from December, 1843—no insurance on credit, and no loss by any member, by had premium-notes of others.
Willard Phillips, Robert Hooper, Wm. Parsons, Charles
P. Cartis, Francis C. Lowell, George H. Kuhn, William
W. Stone, R. B. Forbes, Peter Wainwright, Thomas A.

Dexter, James Read, and Otis Tufts, Directors.
WILLARD PHILLIPS, President. JONATHAN AMORY, Secretary.
GEORGE HAYWARD, Consulting Physician. Applications may be made to the subscriber, (who is the agent of said company,) at his office, in Augusta—or by letters post paid.

BENJ. A. G. FULLER.

Plumbe National Daguerrian Gallery and

Photographers Furnishing Depot: A WARDED the gold and silver medals, four first pre-miums, and two highest honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and the Pennsylvania exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid colored Da-guerreotypes and best apparatus ever exhibited. Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to the veather. Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of apparatus and stock always on

A large assortment of apparatus and stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chestnot st; Boston, 75 Court and 58 Hanover ste; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore st; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenuc; Peteraburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main st; Saratoga Springs, Broadway; Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church

Melodeons and Accordions. MELODEONS of four octaves, of superior tone and make, suitable for small choirs. French accordions, plain and with semitones; German do, with books of instructions and music, for sale by R. PARTRIDGE.

Cider Wanted. WE want to contract with farmers for cider, in any quantity from 5 to 1500 bbls., to be delivered in the month of November, for which CASH will be paid by WILLS & LOMBARD.

Angusta, October, 1846. WHITE LEAD. 10,000 lbs. dry and ground in oil. Oct. 19, 1846. 44 J. E. LADD.

DURE SPERM OIL, winter and fall, for family use. constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices,
43 DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB.

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTH constantly for sale by HALLETT & COLBURN.

Augusta, Sept. 22, 1846.

Solar Lamps, Girandoles Sc. SPLENDID girandoles or candelabras, with 1, 4 and 8 lights, and glass prisms or drops attached. Solar hanging solar lumps; entry lamps, cut and plain. Elegant ground and cut shades, chimnies and wicks, for sale by

R. PARTRIDGE.

With a little basket on her arm, to hold the proffere finds a Beggar Girl, low tapping at the

And there she stands, with wistful look, yet silent all the

Her father lived a drunkard's life, and perished in the And now her mother's sick and faint, beneath her load o

comes with downcast eye, and visage white with grief: With all the power of pictured Want, mutely to ask re-

neat and clean. And something in her wan pale face, so mourafully serene Bespeaks a heart where truth abides in all its vernal hues,

And innocence in morning prime, is scattering holy dews. But, ah! her lot is hard indeed, and all her joys must

To look a rude world in the face, with its cold and frosty And yet she seems so angel-like, amid desponding fears,

That Pity marks the path she takes, and lays its dust with

God bless the little Beggar Girl with friends of open To weigh her down with charities, and bid her hopes ex-

And while bereft of earthly goods, those treasures inse-

Oh, fill that poor young heart of hers, with "riches tha

The Storn Teller.

[From the Bultimore Saturday Visitor.] THE SWINDLER: OR ILL GAINS NEVER THRIVE. BY J. AUSTIN SPERRY.

A clear, bright February day, after a heavy fall of snow! Any one who has visited the Great Emporium during sleighing time, may imagine the brilliant scene which Broadway presents on such a day. Thousands of sleighs of every shape, size and variety are dashing hither and thither, in such thick confusion as to make it a matter of inexplicable astonishment how they find room to pass each other without coming into collision. Here and there a great omnibus sleigh, piled up with human freight, glides along like an overloaded steamboat out of its element, white glittering establishments of fairy-like lightness and beauty are glancing by them and around them, like birds upon the wing. The spray, thrown up from the heels of the foaming coursers, flashing and gleaming and sparkling in the bright atmosphere, resembles a shower of burning diamonds; while the "jingle, jingle" of the bells floats upon the breeze so merrily and cheerily that your heart leaps with joy at the sound. You might almost fancy that the that old Winter, with his white fingers, was pulling them for very fun. Then, too, the happy faces that peep out from the warm, rich fursthe glimpses of beauty and glances of bright eyes

what glee is there in old Gotham in sleightime! Such was the day and the scene. In a magnificent little shell that glided along Broadway, were seated a lady and gentleman, almost buried in costly furs. The lady's face was one of rare loveliness; and the gentleman, as he listened to her animated words, seemed to be so much absorbed in the contemplation of her charms, that he neglected the reins and left his steed to trot along through the throng at his own discretion. While the lady chattered away in a lively strain, her glance was wandering over the crowd that moved along the sidewalk. Suddenly laying her hand upon the gentleman's arm, she exclaimed.

that beam on you as they flit by, radiant as sun-

shine and transient as the meteor-flash! Oh.

"Look, George-what a sweet face that poor girl has!"

The object of this remark was a girl appar ently about seventeen, rather uncomfortably clad for the season, with a thin faded shawl over her shoulders, and her light ringlets straying playfully from beneath a melancholy apology for a bonnet. Her features were pale and thoughtful, but full of sweet expression, and her large, intelligent blue eyes beamed with touching sadness. The gentleman looked in the direction indicated by his fair companion; but his eye no sooner rested upon the girl than a shade of displeasure or pain crossed his brow, and giving the reins a nervous jerk, his mettlesome steed bounded fleetly onward, bearing the sleigh quickly out of sight of the poor girl who had so interested his companion.

"Why, George!" exclaimed the lady, "what do you mean! It was very disobliging in you to start off at that rate, when you knew I wanted to observe that girl!"

The gentleman stammered out an apology laying the blame upon the impatience of his horse. The excuse, however, was too lame to convince the lady. She was piqued at having her humor thus unreasonably thwarted, and pouted during the rest of the ride. When she at length alighted at the door of her father's residence in Bleeker street, she thanked her lover (for such the gentleman was) with cool civility for the sleighride, and entered the house in a pet, leaving him to drive off, anathematizing the incident which had thus dampened the morning's pleasure. He had another source of unpleasant feelings, too, than the lady's frown. The sight of the poor girl on Broadway, whom he very well knew, had given rise to reflections of a disagreeable nature, which will be explained

in the sequel. To return to the young lady. When she entered her comfortable parlor, she found a young man standing at the window, who turned to her

"Well, sis, another lover's quarrel on the carpet, eh?"

"Why do you talk so silly, John?" returned

"It's plain that it is so," continued the brother, sfor I saw Renwick, as he drove off looking as black as a thunder-cloud, and your own face is as flushed as if you had been scolding for an

"Pshaw!" ejaculated the young lady.-Then, after a moment's silence, she added-"Well, if you will pry into my affairs, you must know that I am beginning to dislike George Renwick, and I don't believe I shall ever marry him, after

"Hat hat hat" laughed her brother; "the old six hours, again,"

"Very well, you'll see," she returned as she withdrew to disrobe herself of her riding ap-

Emily and John Williams were the only chil- on Broadway, with a lady, in great style."

dren of a wealthy New York merchant. They had been reared indulgently, and received anexcellent education. John was a fine young fellow of twenty-two-had chosen the profession of medicine, and was preparing to graduate at the spring commencement. Emily was somewhat of a spoiled beauty, just entering her nineteenth

year. Indulgence had rendered her a little self-

willed, and adulation had made her a little vain

and capricious; but she was notwithstanding, a girl of fine feelings, amiable disposition, and good sense. With a voluptuous figure, raven hair, and piercing dark eyes, classic features, a finely cut mouth, and teeth of pearly whiteness, she had reigned the belle of two seasons, and then plighted her hand to George Renwick, a merchant of

high standing and reputed wealth. Renwick was about thirty years of age-a man of acknowledged talent and enterprize, with a handsome face and a manly form. His manpers were bland and insinuating, his bearing graceful and easy and his address fluent and polished. Whether pure affection or more interested motives induced him to urge his suit to Emily, we need not say here; suffice it that, with warm feelings and a trusting nature, she was easily won. The match was sanctioned by the parents, and the day fixed for the marriage was only two months distant from the period at which our

story opens. When Emily re-entered the parlor, she approached her brother, who was reading by the fire, and in a voice musically coaxing, said-

"Come, brother mine, put up your bookhave carved out an adventure for you."

John raised his eyes inquiringly, and she pro

"I saw a girl in Broadway, to-day, with one of the sweetest faces you can imagine; but she looked so poor and sad, and cold, that my heart bled for her. But what is more, her features seemed familiar to me. I am almost sure, John, I have met that girl somewhere in good society."

"Supposing you have," interrupted John, "what then?"

"Why, tikely it is some old acquaintance of ours reduced to want; and if so, what better purpose can I devote this to"-drawing from her bosom a purse well-filled with silver, and placing it in her brother's hand; "and what better use can you make of your time this afternoon, than being my missionary?"

"But how the deuce am I to find your poor girl with the sweet face?" inquired her brother. "Oh, I am pretty certain she sews at Madame

-'s, for I saw her in that neighborhood." "An adventure, verily!" exclaimed John, with a laugh; "to think of sending me running after poor sewing girls with pretty faces! A pretty dangerous adventure that, I should say!"

"In sober earnest, I want you to find out this girl, and offer her relief from me, if she should be in need of it."

"In sober earnest, then my silly sister, suppose I should find her-do you think that even a poor "sewing girl" of any sensibility or modesty. would take money from a man who is a perfect stranger? Why, I couldn't have the impudence to offer it, for my motive would certainly be misconstrued."

Emily was thoughtful for a few moments and

"But you can find out who she is, and what are her circumstances, brother; you can find out her residence, and you have wit enough to find some excuse for visiting her parents if she has

"You are a queer girl," said John, drawing her to him, and fondly kissing her fair cheek; "but after all, this strange whim of yours may afford something of an adventure-so I'll humor you, for once,"

For once! He might have said for the thousandth time, for he was always humoring her strange whims, as he called them. There was not a more affectionate brother in the city of New York. He was fonder and prouder of his beautiful sister than of anything else in the world, and would have done ten times as much to gratify even her caprice. Accordingly, after dinner, he received from Emily an accurate description of the girl's dress and appearance, and posted off on her benevolent mission. Stationing himself on the steps of the-hotel, opposite Madame G.'s, he waited the remainder of the afternoon, watching all who went in or out of the fashionable milliner's. At length, a little after five o'clock, one after another of the sewing girls, as he judged, came out and departed; and finally, one whose dress corresponded to the description his sister had given him. It was too dark for him to judge whether her features were as pretty as Emily had represented them, and this was some little disappointment to his raised curiosity. He followed her, however, at a little distance, until he saw her enter her home, and then returned to report to his sister.

"You have not half fulfilled my mission, John you have neither discovered who she is, no what are her circumstances!" exclaimed Emily, after listening to his facetious account of having dogged her home.

"I intend to, though," returned John; "I have a plan in my mind, now. Have you any sewing

"Yes; I've a dress I shall want made in a day

"The very thing!" said the brother; "I can go and inquire if she ever goes out to sew, and f she does. I can engage her to come and make

"Capital!" exclaimed Emily, clapping her small white hands. "Let us go to tea now, and then away with you."

While young Williams is at tea, we will precede him to the house of the sewing girl. In a small room, the furniture of which was old and plain, and rather scanty at that, three persons were seated at a frugally spread tea-table. One was the poor sewing girl; another was her mother, a woman of no great age, but wan and feeble from care and anxiety; the third was a young man with a high, pale forehead, and face in which deep thought and resoluteness of purpose were plainly expressed. His features were too prominent and angular to strike one at first sight as being handsome, but every line of them was indicative of energy and force of character. When engaged in conversation, however, his countenance lighted up with animation.

and assumed a more engaging expression; his glance was penetrating, and his well modulated voice thrillingly deep and earnest. The meal had progressed a few moments i silence, when the young man, who had been atentively regarding the girl's downcast face, remarked: "You are beginning to look badly, Kate; your work is too confining-it will seri-

ously injure your health." "Oh, no, cousin," replied the girl, in tones, the conversation, she turned to her mother, and said-"I saw George Renwick to-day, sleighing

mother. very much confused, for he colored, turned his erine's breast hopes, the disappointment of which head away, and put his horse to full speed, as if would be too great a shock for her feeble health he was anxious to get out of sight as quick as to bear. The old lady saw the justice of the re-

"I have heard you mention this Renwick, frequently," said the youth; "who is he?"

"Is it possible, Robert, that we have never told you about George Renwick?" "Quite possible, aunt."

"Well, he is the villain who swindled us out of our property." "How?" exclaimed the young man; "what

property? I thought Uncle Brainard died insol-

"No, indeed. The circumstances are these When George Renwick came to this city he was a poor boy, and your uncle took him into the store as clerk. He gradually crept into Mr. Brainard's confidence, until he took him in as a kind of partner, and left him to manage the business almost entirely in his own way. Well. your uncle died suddenly in an apoplectic fit; the business was settled up in a very mysterious way, and Renwick gave us two thousand dollars,

"And did you quietly submit?" asked th

which he said was all that was left of Mr. Brain-

ard's interest in the concern, after his debts were

young man. "That I did not," replied the old lady; "thir ty thousand dollars of my own money had been embarked in the business, besides the large capital which Mr. Brainard possessed. I brought suit, but Mr. Brainard's private papers could not be found, and the books of the firm had been in Renwick's keeping. There was one clerk whose evidence might have helped us, but Renwick bought him over. So we lost the suit. 'The lawyers' fees eat up the best portion of the two thousand dollars, and with what was left I bought some furniture, and went to keeping a boarding house. You came to the city soon after that, and came to board with me. You have seen all our misfortunes since then, and shared

When the old lady ceased speaking, the tears were trickling down her wan cheeks-but the young man had not noticed her last words. He had ceased eating, and fallen into a deep reverie. And sitting thus for some moments, he arose with nervous haste and left the room without

them all too-God bless your kind heart, Rob-

After the young man had retired, the mother and daughter cleared the table, and sat down to sewing. They had not been long engaged when a slight rap was heard at the door; on opening it John Williams was ushered into the room. He was struck by the pale yet beautiful features of Catherine, and saw that she was greatly in need home and familiar as if he had been among old of air and exercise. He immediately com- acquaintances. menced a conversation upon the subject which brought him to the house.

"Do you not go out to sew sometimes?" asked with Catharine until she was giddy.

She replied that she was just out of employ-

ment at Madam G.'s, and would be glad to get anything to do. "Can you call upon my sister, to-morrow

morning?" asked he. "Yes, sir," she replied; "where shall I call, and at what hour?"

"At No.-Bleeker street, any time during the

"The name? "Williams."

"What! Emily Williams?" "Yes," said he; "you know her then?" "We used to be schoolmates," replied Cather-

ne, "but she doubtless does not remember me." "Will you favor me with your name?" "Catherine Brainard."

"Well, I shall tell my sister you will call in

the morning, Miss Brainard."

John now took his leave, and hurried home t communicate the result of his visit to his sister. At twelve o'clock that night, the widow and her daughter had long retired, but the nephew, unconscious of the lapse of hours, sat in his room poring over a number of old letters, bills and manuscripts which covered his table. The eager attention which he bestowed upon each paper, the unusual sparkle of his eye, and the smile that played upon his mouth, denoted that his task was one of no ordinary interest. Before we explain the nature of it, however, we must introduce the youth more fully to the reader.

Robert Jordan was an orphan. His parents had resided in a village, some miles from New York, and at their death had left him a little property, the income of which was \$250 per annum. With this small sum he came to New York to pursue the study of law. He found his aunt keeping boarding-house, and went of course, to board with her. The old lady knew but little of the management of a boarding-house, and consequently was unable to get along at it. The greater portion of her furniture was seized for debt, and she was compelled, with what was left, to take rooms in an old house pear North River. Robert stuck by her through all her misfortunes. and with the little sum he was able to give her. and the scanty earnings of Catherine's needle, she was enabled barely to live. Robert had just a few weeks prior to the date of our story, been admitted to the bar, and was daily expecting to make an arrangement to get into business with some old practitioner, which would enable him to better the condition of his aunt and cousin.-What the old lady had told him at the tea-table, that evening, of Renwick's connection with his uncle, had made a forcible impression upon his mind. There was an old-fushioned secretary in trouble. I suppose—eh? squire; isn't that the his room, and in examining it, he had discovered a secret drawer, filled with papers. A suspicion flashed upon his mind, that these papers might throw some light upon his uncle's business. He retired immediately to his room, and upon examining the papers, his suspicions were confirmed. They were private papers, relating to Mr. Brainard's affairs, and contained evidence that at the brunt." time of his death he had possessed a large amount of property, out of which, it was plain, Renwick and can't be put off. That young devil of a Jormust have swindled the widow.

Nearly the whole night, was Robert closely engaged in making himself acquainted with the term." contents of the papers, when at length he threw himself upon his couch, his breast was throbbing

with hope, and his head aching with excitement. found that his cousin was gone to keep her ap- blood-hound, is moving heaven and earth, to inpointment with Emily Williams. He communi- dict you for swindling, forgery and perjury." cated to his aunt the discovery of the papers and Renwick set his teeth hard together, and seem words; "I do not feel that my health is at all affected by it." Then, as if anxious to change nearly beside herself with joy, gladly consented. king out a roll of bank bills amounting to five Her next thought was to send for Catherine, and hundred dollars, he placed them in the hands of communicate to her the agreeable tidings. This Robert opposed, and advised his aunt to keep teeth-

"Did he see you, my child?" enquired the the affair perfectly secret. He stated that the recovery would be both difficult and uncertain, "Yes," returned the girl, "and he appeared and that it might be dangerous to excite in Cathmark, and, however loth, acquiesced in Robert's wishes. The latter immediately went to work with alacrity to put matters in train for bringing a suit against the swindler.

Catherine, in the meantime, had met with a re-

ception from Emily Williams as gratifying as unexpected. The latter, as soon as she heard. the name of Catherine Brainard, remembered her old schoolmate, and with her natural kindness of heart, strove to make her forget, for one day at least, her poverty and her sorrows. She made her lay aside her sewing at five o'clock, and insisted upon her spending the evening with her in the parlor. Here, with her brother, she strove to amuse and render the poor girl cheerful, and succeeded so well, that Catherine felt happier than she had for many months. She did not feel embarrassed, or out of place, in the splendid parlors of the wealthy merchant, for she had been reared in just such splendor, and was scarce behind Emily Williams herself in education and accomplishments.

She had that morning arrayed herself in her best apparel, which, plain as it was, displayed her delicate and graceful form to advantage; and the pleasureable excitement she felt, had brought a faint tinge of color to her cheek, added much to the beauty of her sweet face .- Her manners, too, were as easy and natural, although unassuming, as if she never moved in any other sphere; and John Williams, in discovering that she was "deuced intelligent and perfectly lovely," almost entirely forgot the fact of her being a

Early in the evening Renwick came in. His surprise at finding Catherine Brainard, Emily's guest, was manifest enough in his looks to the former, although it escaped the observation of the latter. He was embarrassed and confused; and after sitting a few moments in uncomfortable restraint, pleaded an urgent engagement and

Catherine had left word at home for her cousing to call for her at eight o'clock. Accordingly at eight o'clock Robert was ushered in, surprised to find Catherine enjoying herself in the parlor, instead of toiling at her needle. He was introduced to Emily and her brother, but the latter had met him before and knew him to be a talented student of law, although his acquaintance with him was but slight.

Emily seemed to have an unusual flow of spir its upon this occasion. As her brother expressed it, she was 'as merry and playful as a kitten.'

She laughed and chatted with Robert Jordan; played and sang for him, until he caught the spirit of her vivacity and became as much at

To finish the amusements of the evening she set her brother to playing the piano, and waltzed

It had been a long time since the cousins had She answered him in the affirmative.—He passed an evening of so much delight, and so fleetthen asked her if she was willing to undertake ly did the time pass that they were both astonished to hear the clock strike eleven, when they scarce thought it nine. When they took leave, Emily accompanied Catherine to the door, and bidding her good night with a kiss, slipped a purse into her hand, and glided back into the room, before the grateful girl had time either to refuse the gift, or utter her thanks.

As soon as they were out of the house, Catherine burst into tears. Robert understood her emotion and did not attempt to check it. By the time they had walked a square or two, however, she became composed, and commenced a conversation with her cousin upon the incidents of the day, in the course of which she remarked-

"Emily is a sweet girl, cousin." "So I have been thinking," he returned.

"What a pity she is going to marry Ren-"What?" exclaimed Robert abruptly.

"She is to be married to Renwick, in April." "By all that is good she shall not!" ejaculated

the young man in an agitated tone. "Why cousin, are you demented? What are you saying!" asked Catherine, astonished at his

"I'm foolish," rejoined the cousin recovering himself; "but it shocked me to hear of so fine a girl being sacrificed to a villain. But are you sure you have been rightly informed?"

"I had it from her own lips," said Catherine; "she has engaged me to commence making up some of the wedding garments."

Robert made no further remark, but walked the rest of the way in thoughtful silence. When they arrived at their humble home they found Mrs. Brainard uneasy on account of their long absence. They gave the old lady an account of what had transpired, and Catherine upon examining her purse found it to contain fifty dollars instead of fifty cents, for which she had bargained

to do the day's sewing. It was with different feelings the little party sought their pillows that night, from those which had oppressed their hearts for many nights previous. A brighter day was dawning!

A few days after the incident above related. George Renwick was sitting in his counting-room. when his lawyer entered with an ominous elongation of countenance, and after a brief saluta-

"I have just got wind of an affair, Mr. Renwick, that will give us some trouble." "What is that?" asked Renwick calmly puffing

"The widow Brainard is in the field again." "Well if she is fool enough to revive the old suit, she will get her fingers burned again. A few dollars transferred from my pocket to yours in the way of fees, will be the amount of the state of the case?"

"I rather fear the business is more serious this time," returned the attorney. Renwick slightly changed color, but affecting unconcern, calmly returned:

"Well, let it come so that you keep it off till after the first of April, I'm content to bear the

"Unfortunately, it is not altogether a civil suit, dan, her nephew, is making a criminal case of it, and the issue must come on at the March

"Criminal case !- March term !- what do you

"I mean," answered the lawyer bluntly, "that When Robert arose late in the morning he young Jordan, as wily as a fox and as keen as a

"There, sir, crush the scoundrel!-crush him! "That will be no easy matter," returned the will be no easy matter," returned the will be no easy matter, the form of "POP.

We will be no easy matter, the country of the public, and even cure the most inveterate. and I will be your debtor for double that sum!" lawyer, as he coolly fobbed the fee. "His shrewdness and energy are amazing. It beats all, sir, how he has managed to bring about this business, so quietly and effectively. I'll do my business, so quietly and effectively. I'll do my and the remarkable cures which they have met with and the remarkable cures which they have performed, may and the remarkable cures which they have performed, may and the remarkable cures which they have performed, may and the remarkable cures which they have performed, may and the remarkable cures which they have performed in the same of the same of the most investerate diseases, yet none have so well answered the purpose as Dr. SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—

They are agreeable to the taste, easily administered, and the remarkable cures which they have performed, may be a suppose the diseases. best, however, depend upon that." And the justly lay claim to the title of conquence over the dislawyer abruptly withdrew, leaving Renwick eases for which they have been recommended.

Dr. Sherman's "COUGH LOZENGES" cure the marriage with Emily Williams prevented, filled all along been preyed upon by a guilty conscience.

Speak forth the praises of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Sherman's "WORM LOZENGES" have been The wan, half-starved faces of the wife and child of his benefactor, whom he had robbed and beggared, had long haunted him with startling terror, driving rest from his pillow and peace from his breast—but this last dread of being convicted proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible, in fact the only certain worm destroying medicine ever discovered Children will eat them when they cannot be forced to take any other medicine, and the benefit them derived from the administration of medicine to them in this form is great beyond conception. When the breath of the child becomes

der the circumstances, and taking an early opportunity to see his betrothed, urged an immediportunity to see his betrothed, urged an immediate marriage—offering as an excuse for his impatience, that business would compel him to go to Europe early in the spring, and he wished to to Europe early in the spring, and he wished to headache, nervous sick headache, pulpitation of the heart, take her with him. But Emily, whose feelings and sickness in a very few minutes. They care lowness take her with him. But Emily, whose feelings of spirits, despondency, faintness, cholic, spasms, cramps of the stomach, summer or bowel complaints; they keep change, frankly informed him that she feared her affections were not firmly enough fixed upon him of dissipation, and enable a person to undergo great mental or bodily toil. to justify her in consenting to an early union under any circumstances. He implored and entreated with all the eloquence of which he was capable. She was firm in her determination, and neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism, lumbago, &c. One million a year will not supply the demand. Caution is necestion, he reproached her with baseness, and left her forever.

sary, as there are many unprincipled persons who would forever a spurious article upon the community. Be careful to get Sherman's poor man's plaster, with a "fac simile"

So much did Renwick fear to stand the trial that was approaching, that he gathered up what ready money was at his command—amounting Onedia Conference, Rev. Sepastian Streeter of Doston, Rev. Mr. Dunbar, Rev. Mr. Hancock, Rev Mr. DeForto ten or fifteen thousand dollars-and absconded to ten or fifteen thousand dollars—and absconded est, Hon. Aaron Clark, J. Hoxie, Esq., Hon. B. B. to New Orleans, where he commenced a course Beardsley, Daniel Fanshaw, Esq., and a host of names of of dissipation which brought him to a level with the common street loafer.

Robert Jordan recovered the property for the widow Brainard, amounting to some \$60,000.—
His management of the suit soon gained him no
"Victor," but can fairly lay claim to the patronage of toriety, and business poured in on him in abundance. One year from that time he led Emily
Williams to the altar; and upon the same even-Williams to the altar; and upon the same evening. Catherine Brainard became the blushing bride of Doctor John Williams.

Abdominal Supporters. New England Truss Manufactory.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER continues to manufacture all the various approved TRUSSES, at his old stand, No. 305 Washington street, opposite No. 264, entrance in Temple Avenue, Boston, where he has been for the last ten years—and his residence and business being both in the same building, he can be seen at home nearly the whole of the time, day or evening. He has more room

other person engaged in it in this city or any other.

Also—Abdominal Supporters for Prolapsus Uteri;
Trusses for Prolapsus Ani; Suspensory Bags, Knee Caps,
Back Boards, Steeled Shoes for deformed feet; Trusses repaired at one bour's notice, and often times made to answer as well as new. The subscriber having worn a trust himself for the last twenty-five years, and fitted so many for the last ten years, feels confident in being able to suit all cases that may come to him.

all cases that may come to him.

Convex Spiral trusses, Dr. Chase's trusses, formerly sold by Dr. Leech; trusses of galvanized metal that will not rust, having wooden and copper pads, Read's Spiral truss; Rundell's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's patent French do; Bateman's do. double and single; man's patent French do; Bateman's do. double and single; man's patent Freuch do; Bateman's go, gouple and sizes.

Stone's Trusses; also trusses for children, of all sizes.

Stone's Trusses; also trusses for children, of all sizes.

N. B. All persons who have unsettled accounts with us

N. B. All persons who have unsettled accounts with us and the Shaker's Rocking trusses, may be had at this es-tablishment. Whispering tubes and ear trumpets, that will enable a person to converse low with one that is hard

waited on by his wife, Mrs. CAROLINE D. FOSTER, who

Certificates.

From Dr. John C. Warren, of Boston.-Having had have suffered much from the want of skillful workmen i accommodating trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, Mr. J. F. Foster, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. Beath. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. Foster is well acquainted with the monufacture of these instruments and in-genious in accommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself called upon to recommend him to my professional brethren, and to the public, as a person well fitted to their wants in regard to these important arti-From Dr. Robbins, Roxbury .- Since the death of Mr

John Benth, I have used, in preference to all other trusses, those made by Mr. J. F. Foster of Boston. From Dr. Greene, Boston.-I have sent many person

be fitted with trusses and abdominal supporters by Jas. F. Foster, and he has uniformly given full satisfaction i their application.

The benefit of such instruments is often lost, in conse

quence of their imperfect construction, and from neglect in properly fitting them; on this account I am in the habit of sending patients to Mr. Foster, confidently believing that he will give them a good article, and see that they are well fitted.

H. B. C. GREENE, M. D. Boston, April 27, 1846 .- The undersigned is familiar with the ability of Mr. J. F. Foster, to manufacture trues-

es, the various kinds of supporters and other apparatus re-quired by invalids, and fully believes that the character of his work will favorably compare with that of other artists.

J. V. C. Sмітн, Ed. of Bostou Medical Journal. Boston, October, 1846.

Aromatic & Headache Catarrh Snuff. THIS SNUFF is superior to anything yet known for removing that troublesome disease, the catarrh; and also a cold in the head, and the headache. It opens and

Doctor Marshall's

Beware of Gridley's Counterfeits, and other imitations .-Each bottle contains about three times the quantity of other articles selling for a similar price, and is therefore not only better, but far cheaper than anything of the kind in

Sold in Augusta by J. E. LADD, who will at all time be prepared to sell at wholesale or retail. Country traders please call. Sold also by druggists and apothecaries throughout the country.

46

The Timely Remedy!!!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. NOW that cold winter is coming. Yes-winter, colds, coughs, asthma, whooping cough, influenza, and consumption—yes, pale consumption! with its horrid retinue of attendants—cold sweats, racking pains, restless days, sleepless nights, nauseous expectoration, wasting di-arrhea, and speedy and fearful dissolution? all, all, are up-on us. They stalk abroad at noonday? they encounter us in our midnight vigils. And is there no relief? no remedy for this sum of evils? must its victims still fall nerveless in

for this sum of evils? must its victims still fall nerveless in the grasp of the destroyer? powerless if but his breath falls upon them?—Ah! yes, there is relief! there is a remedy equal to the emergency! a champion, armed for the conflict, fit to compete with so powerful a foe—before which his arrows are pointless, his grasp powerless, the blast of his nostrils harmless. This great, this sovereign remedy is Downs' Elixir,—

stantly on hand a supply for Whitesale and Retail. Sold also, in Hallowell by B. Wales, and H. J. Selden & Co.; in Gardiner, by Heary Smith & Co., and A. T. Perkins.

November 4, 1846.

Crockery for Country Stores.

SMALL CRATES, containing a large proportion of common plates, cups and saucers, together with yellow stone and glass ware, for sale low by Augusta.

10 GEORGE CONV of CHARLES ALBERT, W. S. TAFT, Wayne Village.

GEORGE CONV of CHARLES ALBERT, W. S. TAFT, Wayne Village.

GEORGE CONV of CHARLES ALBERT, Common plates, cups and saucers, together with yellow stone and glass ware, for sale low by Augusta.

12 Augusta, Nov. 25, 1846.

"To the Victor belongs the Spoils,"

his heart. The fear that his villainy would be unmasked, his wealth torn from him, and his reduced to the verge of the grave by spitting blood, conhim with almost insupportable agony. He had

proved in more than 400,000 cases to be infallible, in fac of forgery, and perhaps doomed to a felon's term in the state's prison, was distracting.

He assumed as much fortitude as he could unand screaming, troublesome cough, feverishness, thirst, voracious appetite, sickness at the stomach and bloated enges. They have never been known to fail.
Dr. Sherman's "CAMPHOR LOZENGES" relieve

Dr. Sherman's "POOR MAN'S PLASTER" is ac-

of his written name on the buck-none others are genuine. and will do more hurt than good.

When such men as the Rev. Darius Anthony, of the

like reputation can be brought forward to prove the efficacy of Dr. Sherman's preparations—when they are so warmly recommended by the medical profession, and prescribed in their practice, and when such universal approthe public, and will receive i

UST received, 12 dozen SAND'S SARSAPARIL-LA, for sale by the dozen or single at proprietor's ces by 47 J. E. LADD, agent for Augusta.

FOR SALE, by J. E. LADD, a splendid assortment of shaving soaps and shaving cream. 47 COACH and Furniture COPAL VARNISH, of very superior quality. It was made to our order by one best manufacturers in New England, for sale by

COFREN & BLATCHFORD. Fire Insurance

THE Subscriber has been appointed agent of the HOLYOKE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Salem, Mass., and is prepared to receive COMPANY, Saless, applications at his office.

BENJAMIN A. G. FULLER.

For 90 Days.

Augusta, August 25, 1845.

HAVE just made a large addition to the stock of DRY GOODS belonging to the late firm of J. & M. A. CHANDLER, and shall sell, for 90 days, at the

are requested to call and settle them-and all whose term of credit has expired can settle with me until the first of January next, at which time I shall leave their demands with an attorney to collect. M. A. CHANDLER,
Surviving partner of the firm of J. & M. A. CHANDLER,
Augusta, October, 1846.

VINTER STRAINED SPERM OIL, for sale by

Howard's Vegetable Cancer Syrup. THIS SYRUP is for cleansing the blood of all humors, such as cancers, tumors, saltrheum, erysipelas, and all humors proceeding from impurity of the blood. It

can be taken with perfect safety, at all times, as it is com posed of vegetables exclusively.

N. B. Prepared and sold by the subscriber. East Livermore. All communications, POST PAID, directed to the subscriber, (Livermore Falls,) shall receive prompt attention, and a liberal discount made when sold by the quant ty. Price, \$1 per bottle. JESSE WADSWORTH. East Livermore, June 24, 1846.

H. MOORE'S BATHING ROOMS.

Nearly opposite the Mansion House. State Street, Augusta, A RE open for the reception of visitors from 7 o'clock A. M. until 9 P. M. each day of the week, (Sanday

N. B. Open Saturdays until 12 o'clock P. M Wednesday of each week reserved exclusively for the TONAS G. HOLCOMB, No. 8 Arch Row, Augusta,

Stewart's Patent Summer and Winter Air-tight Cooking Stoves. Also a general assortment of stoves, hollow ware, Britania and tin ware, shelf goods, sheet lead, zinc, hard

Marble and Slate Manufactory. THE subscribers would remind the public that they now carry on the STONE CUTTING BUSINESS ture Monuments, Tomb Tablets, Grave Stones, &c., from the Italian, New York, Vermont and Stockbridge Marble; Quincy, Harvard and Readfield Slate; of which articles purges out all obstructions, strongthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free from anything deleterious in its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect, after being used, pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect, after being used, they have a large assortment. They also keep the English Slate, which is considered superior to any in this country, for beauty, firmness and durability. They would only say to those persons who wish to purchase any of the above articles, that they have reduced their prices of late,

and they will do well to call and examine before bargaining Paint Stones, Paint Mills, Sonp and Hearth Stones fur-GILBERT PULLEN, CYRENIUS PULLEN.

Augusta, Sept. 22, 1846. Foreclosure of Mortgage.

WHEREAS, LEVI DUNHAM, by his mortgage deed, dated June 17th, 1844, and recorded in the Kennebec Registry of deeds, Book 143, page 484, conveyed to me a certain parcel of land, situate in Albion, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a cedar post on the north side of the road leading from Albion Corner to Bangor, about forty-five feet from the South East corner of the dwelling house lately occupied by Matthew Hoxie, thence northerly 27 rods to a stake and stones; thence westerly 17% rods to a stake and stones; thence southerly 27 rods to the road to Bangor; thence easterly by said road to the bound begun at; and whereas the conditions of suid mortgage have been broken, I claim to foreclose the same, and hereby give notice accordingly, in compliance with the Statute is such case made and provided.

JOHN WELLINGTON.

Mortgagee's Notice. EREDERICK C. KRANTZ, of Hallowell, in the N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir.

We have no room for words, mere empty words of commendation; nor is it necessary. The sound of it—the eclat of its wonderful conquests of disease—in many instances even after hope itself had left the heart, is heard throughout the land. Hundreds of certificates—voluntary effusions from the grateful relieved, have been received from every part of the country; a few of which may be found published in the pamphlets, which may be obtained, gratis, of the Agents, by whom it is kept in nearly every town and village.

For sale in Augusta, by J. E. LADD, who keeps constantly on hand a supply for Whitesale and Retail. Sold the Land of the country is not conditions broken, and give this notice accordingly.

SILAS LEONARD.

**EDERICK C. KRANTZ, of Hallowell, in the country of Kennebec, sugar-refiner, on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1840, mortgaged to SILAS LEONARD of Augusta, in said county, gentleman, a certain lot of land augusta, in said county, gentleman, a certain lot of land augusta, in said county, gentleman, a certain lot of land augusta, in said county, gentleman, a certain lot of land augusta, in said county, gentleman, a certain lot of land augusta, in said county, gentleman, a certain lot of land augusta, in said county, gentleman, a certain lot of land augusta, in said county, gentleman, a certain lot of land augusta, in said county, gentleman, a certain lot of land augusta, in said county, gentleman, a certain lot of land augusta, in said county, gentleman, a certain lot of land augusta, in said county, gentleman, a certain lot of land augusta, in said county, gentleman, a certain lot of land augusta, in said county, gentleman, a certain lot of land augusta, in said county, or said Hallowell, being the same now occupied by particularly described in the mortgage deed from said the land. And whereas the condition of said mortgage is broken—therefore I, the country of the country of the country of the country, or sd Frederick C. Krantz, Jr., or sd Frederick C. Krantz, Jr.

The Augusta Cotillion Band PAIN EXTRACTOR—a valuable article for burns and scalds, for sale by COFREN & BLATCHFORD.

WOULD inform the public that they are prepared, and will furnish MUSIC for Balls, Assemble and will furnish MUSIC for Balls, Assemble and Private Parties, by application being made and private Parties. to GEORGE CONT OF CHARLES ALBERT, A

and v

calle